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THE GUARDIAN

London Tuesday September 7 1971 4p

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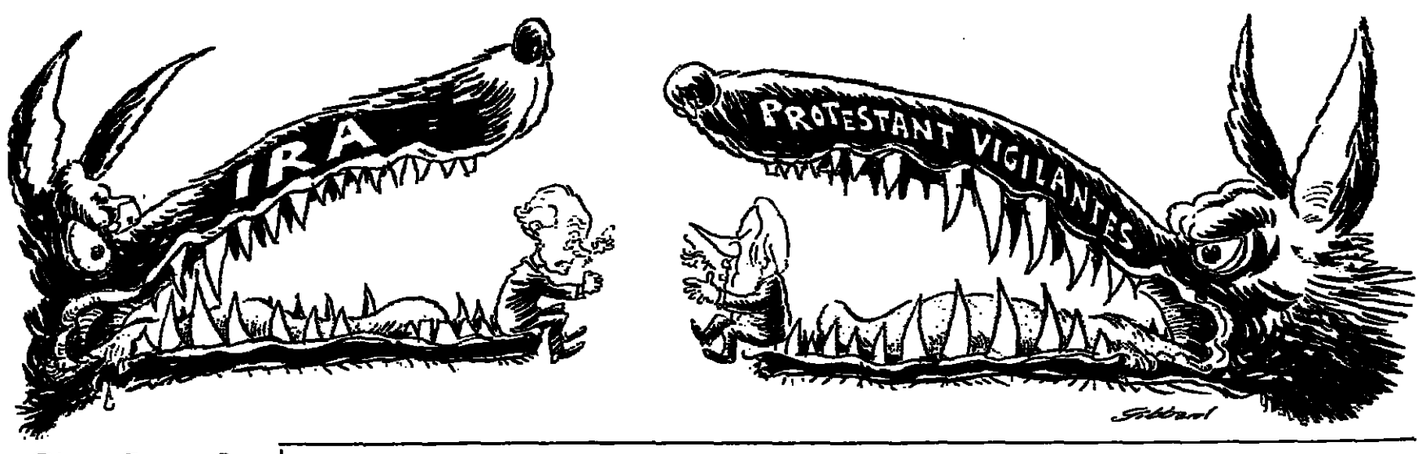
ummit talks ontinue after 'riendly' day

Mr Heath and Mr Lynch talked even hours in a "relaxed, dly, and very *businesslike*" ing at Chequers yesterday, eath toll in the Ulster troubles ed 100.

e latest victim was a 14-year-Londonderry girl, caught in rossfire between snipers and rmy during a battle which ed the throwing of gelignite s at soldiers.

Chequers talks—which Mr ing, the Home Secretary, and ee Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, joined during lunch—will be resumed today. This is taken *as a sign that neither Prime Minister is finding the meeting* useless.

In Belfast, 23,000 men and women left work in major industrial plants to attend a meeting organised by the newly-formed Loyalist Workers' Movement. Fiery speeches were made by Mr William Craig, the former Minister of Home Affairs, and by the Rev Ian Paisley, who were loudly cheered for criticisms of present Government policies.



rotestant workers' uge demonstration

By SIMON WINCHESTER and DEREK BROWN

tant workers from Belfast's great indus-rks downed tools y to take part in a and deeply disturbing public disaffection resent Government towards the Ulster

raid by 23,000 men and men on Ireland and cheered in n sun transplant sunshine as The rally, including loyalist army speech as Mr Paisley and their *who have rarely been* three miles on the same plat-ammunition ed forces to tell them time for speeches is time for action is

NU

by said by police to be the largest poli-ing to have been held n Ireland since the of the State in 1921, ly smaller only than Carson rallies of organised by the Workers' Movement, a ed last week by shop of The Harland and Britton Yard.

in the day, the this movement saw GOC, Lieutenant-Harry Tuzo, and Mr at Stormont Castle to the deteriorating tuation. Mr William shipyard works who had called yester-said after his meet-the Prime Minister been assured there possibility that the Ulster Defence would be given "greater flexibility" in an attempt to defeat the terrorists.

Mr Faulkner, he said, had told him that UDR soldiers might possibly now be used to guard factories and business properties as well as the so called key points — power stations, dams, and pipelines —*for which they are now* responsible.

But this small crumb of comfort did little to pacify the great crowd of loyalists when Mr Hull later reported to them at the rally, which was held in a park near the Short Brothers aircraft factory. The big cheers of the afternoon — which *undoubtedly drifted*, helped by a favourable southerly wind, across to the internees on HMS Maidstone moored nearby — were reserved for the more extreme statements and promises from the platform.

There were wild scenes of cheering and delight when Mr Paisley announced the formation of a new Civilian Defence Corps, and for Mr Craig when he said: "We may have to take a leaf from those who took to the streets in a most unpleasant way in August 1969. If democracy is undermined in Ulster we will have no option"; and also for Mr Hull when he declared that the rebels would *now* have to be dislodged from the streets "with lead bullets, not rubber ones."

During the meeting, which was generally peaceful, there were a handful of isolated incidents which might suggest that the temper of the Ulster loyalist is running higher than the Government and the army may care to think. One man in the crowd pulled a pistol out of *his pocket to show his mates* around him. He had acquired it, he said, "just in case."

The two reporters were attacked by crowds — something that has not happened, other than during riots, since the big Paisleyite demonstration at Armagh in November, 1969. One, a cameraman from London, had his wallet taken from him and £10 extracted "for the funds."

The other, Miss Gill Linscott, aged 27, reporting for the "Birmingham Post," was bullied and abused by a large crowd of women and had to be lead to safety by police. She had apparently refused to show her press card to a violent woman in the crowd who had objected to her taking notes. Other women pulled her hair and kicked her, and the crowd was all for hurling her into a near-by river before the police arrived.

She lost her handbag, with the offending press card and £20, which she assumed would also go to the fund, and retired shaken but otherwise unhurt, to write an open letter to Dr Paisley in the next issue of her newspaper. She was evidently going to tell him that while he might have been preaching moderation and nonviolence to his flock yesterday, something must have gone badly wrong with the loudspeakers in the part of the park where she was standing.

Girl of 14 is killed

A GIRL, aged 14, was fatally wounded during an exchange of shots between British *troops and snipers* in the Bogside district of Londonderry last night.

The dead girl was Annette McGavigen, a pupil at St Cecilia's School, Creggan, Londonderry, who had been sent home early yesterday because of a bomb scare at the school.

Local residents claimed that the army began the shooting but an army spokesman said three sniper shots were fired first. Soldiers fired three shots in return. It is not known if the fatal bullet was fired by terrorists or soldiers.

The gun battle began in the Abbey Street area shortly after gelignite and nail bombs were thrown at troops. More than an hour before the incident, stoning of troops was reported in two parts of the Bogside. The stoning, mainly by children, built up into a near-riot. Soldiers fired CS gas to disperse the crowd.

Another civilian is believed to have been injured during the bomb and shooting incident. The girl's death was the sixty-eighth in Ulster this year.

There was some confusion over exactly who had shot the girl. The army said last night that three shooting incidents took place around 6 30 p.m., and in one a man *was hit by army gunfire*. He fell, was dragged away by a crowd, and was believed to have been taken away in a car.

But it was after this incident that the body of the girl was found, and Bogsiders are assuming that the army shot a woman and not a man in the earlier incident.

A small crowd stoned troops outside the Londonderry court house where John Hulme and Ivan Cooper, the two Stormont Opposition MPs, faced charges under Regulation 38 of the Special Powers Act alleging that they had failed to move on the command of a soldier during a Bogside demonstration last month. Both men pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned last night

A soldier was hurt by a burst of machine-gun fire in Butler Street off the Crumlin Road in Belfast yesterday afternoon. He was hit in the *shoulder and taken to hospital*. Troops returned fire after the incident, but there were no reports of civilian casualties

The funeral of Angela Gallagher, the Catholic infant of 17 months killed by a stray sniper's bullet last week drew a large crowd of spectators as it *passed along the Falls* Road in Belfast yesterday afternoon.

MPs in court, page 5

Mikardo upsets TUC pro-marketeers

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Mr Ian Mikardo, the Labour Party chairman, shocked and angered the Common Market *minority at the TUC's one* hundred and third conference yesterday when he exploited *his fraternal address*—traditionally a noncontroversial occasion to slam into the *movement's* "Eurofanatics" for their dedication to the EEC.

Lord Cooper, the TUC chairman, who is a pro-Marketeer himself, was obviously a little put out by the very long polemic Mr Mikardo delivered. "It seems you can't keep a good man down," he remarked sarcastically as the Labour chairman drew to a close. Lord Cooper then told the conference: "We don't discuss this country and the EEC until Wednesday," adding: "He has done a good job for somebody."

Mr Mikardo's remarks were a strange blend of Left-wing : nti-trendy prejudice — people who acquired their firsthand knowledge of manufacturing "i: the conference room at the Treasury, or the dining room at the Reform Club, or the lecture room at the London School of Economics or the saloon bar at El Vino's in Fleet Street" came in for much ritual abuse — and of a detailed and rather academic economic explanation why entering Europe is not automatically going to be good for us.

"*You'll have to look very* hard to find any evidence that technological cooperation in the Common Market has produced more advanced products than those of other countries," he concluded. "The best textile *machinery in Europe is made* not in the Common Market but in a landlocked little island called Switzerland; the best power plants in the Soviet Union; the best glassware in Czechoslovakia; the best paper machinery in Sweden; the best optical instruments in East Germany; the best leather *goods in Austria: and if you* want to go outside Great Britain —and I don't—you get the best ships in Norway; the best beer in Denmark and Scechoslovakia; the best heavy vehicles in Sweden; the best *farm products in Ireland and* Denmark.

"If only the Eurofanatics would occasionally lift up their eyes to horizons a bit wider than their Holy Sextet, they might stop denigrating the *rest of Europe, including, most* particularly, our own country."

Lord Cooper, whose desire to register his union under the Industrial Relations Act has brought him into conflict with the big Left-wing unions, did not mention either his views or the official TUC line in his presidential address to Congress. The nearest he came to controversy — and it was not very near — was with a cautious reference to the need for a voluntary prices and incomes policy.

"If prices are held reasonably *while economic growth* takes place, negotiators will be able to draft wage claims that give members a real increase without provoking excessive inflation," Lord Cooper claimed. "It should be possible, by the *use of an escalator clause, to* retain the real value of the increase negotiated. The whole of the post-war period demonstrates that a real increase of 5 per cent is far and away better than 10 per cent completely *eroded by subsequent* inflation."

This is the policy the TUC has been plugging in recent NEDC talks with the apparent backing of Messrs Jones and Scanlon. But it remains to be seen whether, on Thursday, when economic growth is discussed, they will attempt to square their support for the NEDC talks with their firm declaration that they are opposed on principle to incomes policy.

On a voice vote, Congress narrowly rejected a call from several Civil Service unions and Mr Clive Jenkins, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, to reform the General Council. By now this is almost a ritual demand, and one that is always rejected by the powers that be.

This time, the formula was to end the 19 outdated and illogical electoral groups from which council members are picked. Instead, the reformers want all *unions with more than 150,000* members to have a council seat as of right, and smaller unions to come tgether in federal groups to choose their representatives. In this way the petty bickering, the horse trading, *the threats to unions with unfashionable ideas*, and the total exclusion of unpopular individuals would go for ever.

But Mr Vic Feather was not having it.

In a pedestrian reply he pointed out that the General Council did ater its composition from time to time, and he drew attention to the fact that two of the only three unions that would benefit from the automatic council seats were ASTMS and the Civil and Public Services Association. The sponsors of the motion were "pushing their own boat." No doubt there was truth in the accusation. As one speaker said, no one else was likely to do it for them.

In any case the General Council is now to look at the position and will bring its suggestions for change—if any — to Congress next year.

Meanwhile, today the issue of whether the TUC should force members to refuse to register under the Industrial Relations Act, or whether "Strong advice" will suffice, will be put to delegates. It looks like being a closely fought battle.

Peter Jenkins, page 11; Reports from Blackpool, page 7

85 die in air crash

Hamburg, September 6

MORE than 80 people were feared killed, according to police estimates, when a BAC One-Eleven, on a charter flight to Malaga, crashed and caught fire shortly after take-off near here tonight.

One unconfirmed report put the death toll at 85. An eye-witness said two explosions were heard soon after the plane took off.

The pilot apparently tried to make an emergency landing on the autobahn but *failed because a bridge* was in the way. Other eye witnesses said it broke up in the air.

The aircraft carried seven crew and 114 passengers, mostly German tourists.

Police said several dead bodies had been recovered from the wreckage so far, but there was *still no confirmation* of the exact number of dead. Initial reports put the number of injured at 36, at least 25 of them in serious condition.

The search for survivors among the wreckage scattered over an area of several square miles went on after dusk had fallen.

Police said the aircraft was operated by a company based in Munich, Pan International, which specialises in reduced rate package tours for young people.

Hundreds of volunteer firemen from the surrounding small towns and villages fought the fire and scoured the area for signs of life.

An official of the airport control tower said the plane was believed to have crashed about five miles from Fuhlsbuettel airport.

It lost radio contact with the tower only a few minutes after take-off.

*The West German Trans*port Minister, Herr Leber, ordered an immediate investigation into the disaster — the first civil air liner crash in West Germany since August, 1968. — Reuter.

ath and Lynch to meet Chequers again today

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

hequers talks Mr Heath and Mr *me Minister* of the public, are to continue is was agreed yes-*more than seven* talks described as friendly, and very

Mr Lynch arrived it ar whether he would rth while to stay for ay. The fact that the ntinue is the clearest Mr Heath was not *about changes* t improve the situa-rthern Ireland.

erstood that Mr Heath s Government could change in Ulster's al position without of the people of Mr Heath is also have demurred over posal for a UN force der.

ren hours of talks two-hour interval for which they were Mr Maudling, the retary, and Sir Alec me, the Foreign and ealth Secretary. Mr was asked in a BBC erview on Sunday, new initiative from would be made in the Mr Lynch, and he in Asquith's immortal "Wait and see."

ch and Mr Heath were at the talks by Dr O'Sullivan, the Irish dor in London, and by e Trend, the Secretary abinet.

ch believes his Gov-has a special respons-speak fo the Roman minority in Northern because, he claims, the t Government cannot do Heath believes his Gov-has a special duty at to the possible victims rism, but he cannot admit either Westminster or Stormont neglects the interests of the minority.

The length of the talks yesterday and their continuation today means the two Premiers have a common desire to weaken the power of the terrorists, and to strengthen the confidence of the minorities that they will get a fair deal.

One of the problems is timing, and the nature of events. Must *terrorism end* before more changes are made in Northern Ireland administration, or would more changes be the surest way to lessen terrorism? Another awkward question for Mr Heath and Mr Faulkner is whether more changes in administration would inflame the Paisleyites.

Mr Lynch and Mr Heath discussed the power and support of the IRA. Also discussed was the value of giving the minority a place, as of right, in the administration of Northern Ireland—though the difficulty here might be to persuade minority representatives to apply moderate policies in the face of pressure from extremists.

Proportional representation, which might provide a safety valve for those who now feel themselves politically frustrated, was also on the agenda.

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Rumania defies Russian threat

Vienna, September 6

Rumania's Communist Party today ignored warnings from Moscow and reasserted its belief that no nation *should lead the world Com*munist movement.

The party, in a nine-page joint communiqué ending the visit of a Spanish Communist delegation summarised Rumania's stand. It said "There is no need, in any part of the world, for a leading centre in the Communist movement."

The communiqué was the first official endorsement of a recent statement by President Ceausescu, who denied Russia's right to lead the Communist movement when he spoke at a military school last month.

Rumania is the only Warsaw pact member which disputes Russia's leadership in this way. Last week the Soviet party newspaper, "Pravda" accused the Chinese of "sowing seeds *of tension in the Balkans.*" It urged both Communist and neutral nations to stay clear of Peking's "dangerous influence."

A Chinese military delegation that visited Bucharest last month promised that "the Chinese people and army will fully support the national independence of Rumania."

Although it does not mention Russia or China by name, today's Rumanian statement was clearly a reaction to Moscow's attack on China. Rejecting the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty for the Kremlin's Communist allies, the Rumanians said: "It is the fundamental international duty of each party to encourage no faction fights in another party.

Surrey's German school

The Bonn Government is to open a school at Douglas House, Petersham, in Surrey on September 21 for about 120 children aged between five and 10. The classes will be in German. The school will be financed by West Germany, which has already spent £300,000 to buy Douglas House and build temporary classrooms.

Ferry injuries

A British cross-Channel car ferry, the Free Enterprise I, rammed a pier while docking *in Calais yesterday, injuring 23* passengers and crew. Eleven people were taken from the ship by ladder and taken to hospital, but not detained. The other passengers had to remain on board for more than five hours until workmen opened a damaged unloading ramp.

Heavy relief

A lump of green ice, about 1ft square, landed in a garden at Addlestone, Surrey, yesterday, tearing off a branch of a tree as it fell. Laboratory tests established that the missile was frozen urine—the result of *someone relieving himself* at high altitude. "With so many aircraft flying in and out of Heathrow, there isn't much chance of finding out which aircraft it came from," police said.



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Hash brings cash to the campus

By PETER RODGERS

IF YOU WANT to get ahead, turn on. This is the lesson from America's newest version of the business school.

The highly organised, but *illegal, soft drugs business at* Syracuse University, New York State, is turning out some "trained and highly experienced capitalists" according to an article in the September issue of "Fortune," the eminent US business magazine.

There is little danger of interference, and the profits are enormous. One student dealer made £170 in only four *hours, and there is no need to* smoke or even touch the stuff to make a profit out of it.

The students have set up their own capital market with investors funding the drug dealers, who have to buy from student distributors, who in turn buy from wholesalers, normally senior or recent graduates.

"*It's a sort of work study* programme for budding experts in marketing, finance, *and accounting*," "*Fortune*" says. "Collegiate grass and hash dealers are astute entrepreneur capitalists."

Turnover on the campus is about £40,000 a month, and it is doing for aspiring business men what the campus newspaper does for journalists. Instead of merely providing fun, it gives solid, practical experience for those entering the real word.

The chain starts with the wholesaler who buys marijuana in New York. He is *buying and selling large* quantities and his profit margins are enormous, "Fortune" says, but he is much more likely to get arrested. He is often a heroin or cocaine addict.

Wholesalers sell to dealers who are financed by the investors. These are usually wealthy students who do not *want to get involved with the* day-to-day running of the business. In some deals, they back a distributor for one transaction, getting an easy profit of 10 to 50 per cent in a short time. Another move is to advance cash at a fixed rate of interest for a specified period, "Fortune" says.

Like good capitalists everywhere — including their parents, more than likely—investors try to reduce the risks of loss to almost nothing by working only with their *friends. Their backing helps* the distributor because the extra working capital puts him in a better bargaining position with his wholesalers.

At the bottom of he chain are the retailers, the leg men of the business, who sell inside their own circle of friends, avoiding authority and the unseemly risk of competition. The old suspense and intrigue of the drug *pusher appear to have gone.*

As in any consumer goods business, trade is seasonal and so are prices—especially before examinations. "Fortune" says that most students expect to leave the business after college although they will still be consumers. One *senior had obviously heard* the stories about tobacco companies registering trade names for marijuana. "If it's legalised I'm going to buy in —it's a gold mine," he said.

The campus moneymaking tradition does not stop at drugs because the editor of the campus newspaper was presumably paid for analysing the business for "Fortune."

OVERSEAS NEWS

Nixon gives nation a pep talk for Labour Day

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, September 6

President Nixon, in a Labour Day address this afternoon, assured the world that the United States would not build protective walls to shelter it from fair competition. But the address was essentially for domestic consumption. Mr Nixon said not a word, for instance, about when, or under what circumstances, he would cancel the 10 per cent import surcharge.

The address was primarily a moralistic pep talk to the American worker. The President called on the nation to dedicate itself to the goal of "a new prosperity in peace," and he indicated that the attainment of this goal rested primarily on the effort and sacrifices of the American worker.

The occasion, to be sure, was Labour Day, but it could well be that labour, which already feels that President Nixon's new economic policies discriminate against it, will have been reinforced in its view that this is an Administration in the Republican tradition of serving the interests of the business community above those of the nation as a whole.

Mr Nixon spoke much about the virtues of hard work and the competitive spirit of the willingness of the individual to accept temporary sacrifice for *the ultimate common good. This* constituted the "work ethic" which was ingrained, he said, in the American character, and which was the essence of the American economic system.

It was this "work ethic" that had made the US the most powerful nation in the history *of the world. Recently,* however, the "work ethic" had been under attack. Voices had been raised which suggested that there was no longer a willingness to accept temporary sacrifice, that it did not matter whether the US remained the world's most powerful nation.

Response

Mr Nixon thought that the public response to his new economic policies, which did contain an element of temporary sacrifice, showed that this spirit, this "work ethic," had *not disappeared. Indeed, he* urged the world to take note that it was alive and well.

But the country was going through changes. It would be necessary, among other things, to find ways of rewarding workers for the extra efforts they put into their work, to give *greater weight to the opinion of* the worker in determining the affairs of the country.

Oonce again Mr Nixon exhorted the people not to think that any job was too menial so long as it led to self respect and dignity. One of the essential features of the Nixon welfare programme is to compel all welfare recipients to accept suitable work or job training, if necessary at wages below the national minimum. It was necessary Mr Nixon said to reinstil a pride of craftmanship in the American workman.

It was only in the final *minute that he applied these* thoughts to the world outside. He said the American nation should welcome fair competition from abroad as a desirable stimulant to its own efforts.

The country was not going to build protective walls against fair competition. It was not going to wrap itself up in a cocoon. It was going to make its own competitive position even more keen than in the past. Mr Nixon, of course, will determine what is fair and what is unfair competition.

'New' Bretton Woods urged

Paris, September 6

Senator Javits of New York (Republican) today called for an international conference to reform the *Bretton Woods* agreement on which the present international monetary system is based.

He suggested to the 85-nation inter-parliamentary conference here that the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 10 in London next week could usefully reach an agreement in principle on the changes required and perhaps prepare an agenda for such a conference.

US Government officials have been cool about holding a broad international conference until there have been bilateral negotiations on a realignment of world currency values.

Senator Javits said he did not believe the United States would change the dollar price of gold until there is a reform of the monetary system. A modest devaluation of the dollar against gold, raising the price *from $35 an oz, has been widely* canvassed as an American contribution to a more equitable alignment of currencies.

In answer to a question Senator Javits said he was not wedded to maintaining the gold price — any change in the rate would require Congress *approval.*

"But it is my judgment that the United States will not change its price of gold before a reform of the international monetary system. The US Congress will not lend itself to a devaluation of the dollar, but would subscribe to a new monetary *system that can be worked* out." On the 10 per cent import surcharge he offered an estimate of about a year before it would be dismantled.

In Paris, the Italian Treasury Minister, Signor Ferrari Aggradi after discussing the world economic crisis with the French Finance Minister M Giscard d'Estaing said that *negotiations with the United* States on all aspects of the problem were inevitable.

Signor Aggradi, whose Government is believed to be trying to act as a mediator between the French and West German positions within the Common Market, was at one with Senator Javits in saying that the main goal in the present situation was the reform of the international monetary system.

"It would be lacking in realism to expect rapid and spectacular results," he said.

But the French Foreign Minister, M Schumann, warned in a speech that the system of fixed parities and liberalisation of trade was irreplaceable.

To do away with this system would mean anarchy — with underdeveloped nations being the first to suffer, he told the inter-parliamentary union congress.

In Tokio the Finance Minister, Mr Mizuta, said he hoped to cut income tax from next January to stimulate the Japanese economy.

Finance Ministry officials have also been told to study the advisability of lowering the *discount rate of the Bank of* Japan.

In Geneva Russia accused the US of trying to solve its economic problems "at the expense of other countries." A new international monetary system controlled by the international community rather than a small *number of "wealthy Western* nations" was urged by the Soviet delegate, Sergei Shevchenko at the US Trade and Development conference board. — Reuter and UPI.

Rio hails Concorde

Rio de Janeiro, September 6

Thousands of Brazilians thronged Rio airport today to cheer Concorde 001 as it touched down for a 12-day sales promotion *tour of South* America.

The airliner arrived on the second leg of its first transatlantic *crossing taking 3hr. 25min.* from Cayenne in French Guiana. The chief test pilot, M Andre Turcat, said he was proud to display this "beautiful machine" here.

Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, vice-president of the British Aircraft Corporation, told reporters that the British pre-production Concorde, which would be ready in a few weeks, would probably embark on an intercontinental flight next year.

The French were also building another pre-production Concorde which was expected to be ready in six months' time.

M Henri Ziegler, the president of Aerospatiale which builds Concorde with the BAC, said 16 world airlines had 74 options for Concorde three years ago.

A Pompidou lesson in survival recalled

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, September 6

ON the evening of July 10, 1968, the French state television service was due to show a Hitchcock thriller, "Au Revoir Georges." At the last moment came an instruction that it must be withdrawn.

The title was too painfully apt for a day which was to see M Couve de Murville's nomination as Prime Minister and General de Gaulle's relegation "to the *Republic's* reserve" of the man who had served him for 25 years, M Georges Pompidou, the present *President.*

Was it with tongues in collective cheek that the ORTF executives substituted a film called "*The Grand* Silence"? Pierre Viansson-Ponté, the second volume of whose "Histoire de la République Gaullienne" is published today by Fayard, does not tell us.

For compensation, the former political correspondent, now one of the "Le Monde's" assistant editors, provides some new details about an episode of the twilight of the Gaullienne godhead, which does not redound entirely to the credit of the General, along with indications of the excesses to which political thuggery may resort.

According to M Viansson-Ponté the General had decided at least as early as 1966 that M Couve de Murville, a Foreign Minister of Exemplary fidelity, *should replace M Pompidou,* who had been Prime Minister since 1962. The project had to be deferred when M de Murville, no political campaigner, failed to be elected for the 7th Arrondissement of Paris in 1967, and did not get a seat until the election of June, 1968, when it was hard for any candidate *running under-*Gaullist colours to miss.

The success of that election, by general consent, was chiefly the work of *M Pompidou.* De Gaulle was aware of it, and was not pleased. M Viansson-Ponté suggests he could forgive *his Prime Minister* for what he considered to be errors committed during the events of May, but could not support the idea of owing his reinstatement to M Pomoldou.

When the latter susggested to the General that it might be wise to change the Government he was pulling the *lever for his* own execution. A few days later when he had reconsidered the situation and let the General *know that he was ready to* remain in office if he could be useful he was told, not by the General but by the general secretary of the Elysée, M Bernard Tricot, that *he was too* late. The post had been filled since the previous evening.

During M Pompidou's period in the wilderness there followed a particularly venomous wave of gossip which linked the name of the former Prime Minister and particularly that of Mme Pompidou, with the scandal surrounding the "Markovic affair," the murder of a young Yugoslav who had been the bodyguard of the actor, Alain Delon.

M and Mme Pompidou were vulnerable to the extent that in their private lives their friends tended to be artists, authors, and actors, rather than more solid citizens. Also, Mme Pompidou was both better dressed and more interested in contemporary movements than the generality of Prime Ministers' ladies, to speak not of Presidents' ladies.

M Viansson-Ponté finds that the gossip bears all the marks of a carefully-mounted operation of political sabotage, but does not venture to identify its author, though he does say that it might have been "a collaborator close to the General, zealous in his service, quick to anticipate his secret thoughts and unspoken wishes, willing to be disclaimed."

General de Gaulle was not over hasty in helping to scotch the rumours and was credited with murmuring a propos the Markovic affair: "Let the law do its duty."

The sequel was M Pompidou's statement during his 1969 visit to Rome that when the General retired he would run for the Presidency. De Gaulle regarded the statement as treasonable. It was open rupture, though there was to be one last meeting between the two men when, later in the year, the Markovic affair was once more fanned into sparks. M Pompidou and his wife were invited to dinner at the Elysée as the most effective contradiction of the rumours.

"George Pompidou would never *again speak to de Gaulle,* and would never again see his face," writes M Viansson-Ponté. "When, as President of the Republic, he went to Colombey to pay his tribute before the bier of the dead hero, the family, before his arrival had seen that the body of the *General had been put in the* coffin and that the lid was closed. Shakespeare could not have devised anything better."

Muskie opens fire

Los Angeles, September 6

Senator Edmund Muskie today opened his undeclared *campaign for next year's Demo*cratic presidential nomination by attacking President Nixon's economic plan as a give-away to big business.

"The blunt truth is, the Administration which was doing nothing has just done the wrong thing," he said here.

"I did not support and will never support a programme like the Nixon plan...a programme with $14,000 millions in benefits for big business and only $5,000 millions for American workers and consumers.

"I am relieved that the President has finally seen the need for action. But . . . who did this Administration pick to pay the price of stopping inflation? — the average-income American."

He called for increased relief for cities, States, and counties, and expanded unemployment compensation and tax relief for the average wage-earner.

He is to tour 20 States in the next four months in the hope of winning next year's primary elections and to make him the Democratic challenger to President Nixon.

Senator Muskie, who has not officially announced his candidature, was the Democrats' Vice-Presidential candidate, teamed with Senator Hubert Humphrey, in the 1968 elections.

As he arrived in Los Angeles a Gallup poll was released showing him well behind Mr Nixon and slightly behind two other Democratic contenders, *Seantors Edward Kennedy and* Humphrey.

He is to give the first press conference of his campaign in San Francisco tomorrow. — Reuter.

Air chief flies in

Air Marshal Koutakhov, chief of Soviet air staff, arrived in Paris yesterday for a six-day official visit to France. He was escorted by a squadron of six MiG 21 fighters, among the most modern in the Soviet Air Force.



Mats and wreckage floating on waist-deep water which has flooded Tokyo's low-lying districts following an unusually high tide. For the third successive day seas have remained high on the Pacific coast, affecting thousands of houses

Goodman visit suits Smith in domestic policy

By PATRICK KEATLEY: *Diplomatic Correspondent*

The optimism about Lord Goodman's third mission to Rhodesia, beginning a week on Friday, which has emanated from Salisbury since news of the mission leaked at the weekend, finds no echo in Whitehall.

Again, the leak has come from the Rhodesia end of the London-Salisbury axis, and again the assumption must be that Mr Smith has chosen to organise this for his own domestic political reasons.

He has to face the annual conference of his ruling Rhodesian Front, not long before Mr Heath will have to give his accounting of his handling of the Rhodesia problem to the Conservative *Party's conference in Brighton.*

It could be that Mr Smith also has a canny eye on this latter event, knowing that there is nothing like a little diplomatic activity — particularly if it is cloaked in mystery — to stimulate some useful pressure from his friends in Britain in the Tories' Right wing.

These factors of timing and tactics may have higher priority in Mr Smith's mind than the hard facts of substance and con*tent which would have to go* into any realistic package deal on Rhodesia. Sir Alec Douglas-Home and his advisers are not leaping to any conclusions yet about the readiness of the white Rhodesians to make real concessions.

As Sir Alec told the Com*mons on August 2,* the vital *task is to find if Mr Smith is* talking the same language as London when it comes to hammering out terms for a settlement. The heart of the matter will be to decide if the Smith regime is ready to accept the principle of majority rule for the five million inhabitants of Rhodesia, of whom 96 per cent are black.

Majority rule need not come tomorrow or even at the end of this decade, but there needs to be a clear, agreed, formula which can be entrenched into the Constitution and made to stick. Only if this is achieved, and if it stands up to searching criticism at Westminster and the United Nations, can British Ministers be prepared to sit down and negotiate the final terms of legal independence.

The very fact that the next mission to Rhodesia is led by Lord Goodman rather than the Foreign Secretary, indicates that agreement is still some way off. If there was any rough outline in sight it might have been possible for Sir Alec to *commit himself* to the task now.

But he has made it clear to Mr Smith that he can board the plane for Salisbury only when there is a specific and decisive indication, in the form of an outline draft agreement.

Swedes seek lin... with new EE...

From a Special Correspo...

Brussels, Septem...

The Swedish Gove... today pressed for coop... with the Common Marke... event of British entry.

In another attem... influence the Six in delib... the fate of the non-ca... EFTA countries, it is... memorandum calling for... establishment of ex... close, and lasting econom... tions with an enlarge... which would take into... its policy of neutrality.

Conditions would the... created to allow the ... ment of Nordic co... after the accession of ... and Norway, it added.

Stockholm proposes ... Customs union between ... and the ten members ... enlarged Community, ... ated commercial p... competition and anti-tr... preferential agreeme... agricultural products, ... operation in ... technology, and enviro... policy.

The Government al... for consultations on a ... medium term economic ... a special "organ of ... tion" with the Commun... cooperation betwee... Swedish Riksdag and th... pean Parliament. It s... agreement between Swe... the ten should be "ev...

Proposal

The EEC is due to dis... EFTA non-candidates ... tember 20. It is workin... basis of a Commission ... that suggests merely t... extension of industri... trade to the EFTA c... affected.

The general feeling i... comprehensive agreem... the lines Stockholm is ... ing, especially the pr... for regular consultation... weaken the Community ... tutional structure.

Jealous of its own pr... position, the European ... sion is especially wary ... links with countries tha... want to become full n... for political reasons. So... mission officials say ... Sweden wants such ... cooperation with the ... Community, why does ... apply to join?

There is little symp... the Commission — b... siderably more in ... foreign ministries ... Sweden's argument t... neutral status forbids ... become fully integrat... the Community.

Aid for sick men at base

An Argentine Navy ... carrying a doctor flew ... British Antarctic b... Fossile Bluff yesterday ... up two sick members o... man British scientific te...

Radio reports from ... Bluff said the two men ... serious condition. Th... *Richard Walker,* who ... broken leg, and frostb... Roger O'Donovan, who ... conscious with ... hepatitis. Both are aged ...

The Argentine pla... expected to stay at t... overnight and fly today ... Palmer Base, 500 miles ... where a United States A... team has a medical ce... Reuter.

TELEVISION

BILLIE WHITELAW leads as the divorcee with ten*sions and a lodger in Robert Holles's "Brown Skin* Gal, Stay Home and Mind Bay-Bee" (ITV, 9 0). Then, Anglia's "Survival" team go to the Sea of Cortez, off Mexico, where the dolphins swim in hundreds, birds flock in millions, for "The Richest Sea in the World" (ITV, 10 30). Elsewhere, life for a British policeman with an Arab sheikh ("Take Me Somewhere East of Suez," BBC-1, 9 20).

BBC-1

12 55 p.m. Dechrau Canu, Dechrau Canmol: Songs of Praise.
1 30 Camberwick Green.
1 45 News.
1 53 Close
4 20 Play School.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Mole and the TV Set.
5 0 Dick Turpin and the Legend of Black Bess.
5 25 Harlem Globetrotters: cartoon.
5 44 Adventures of Parsley.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide.
6 45 Pink Panther.
7 5 Z Cars: Who's Your Friend? part 2.
7 30 Film: "Tickle Me" with Elvis Presley, Julie Adams.
9 0 Nine O'Clock News.
9 20 Take Me Somewhere East of Suez: Documentary.
10 10 My World . . . and Welcome to it: World of James Thurber.
10 35 Points of View.
10 40 24 Hours by David Dimbleby.
11 15 Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except).—4 55-5 20 p.m. Dick Turpin and the Legend of Black Bess. 5 20-5 44 Telewele. 6 0 Wales Today and Nationwide. 6 45-7 5 Heddiw. 10 10-10 40 Speaking for Myself: Goronwy Rees. 11 17 p.m. Weather and Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC-1 except).—6 0-6 45 p.m. Nationwide, Look North, Midlands Today, Look East, Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-west. 10 10-10 40 North: "Thinking Back"—J. B. Priestley. North-west: Decisions, Decisions. North-east: That's an Idea. Midlands: Contact. East Anglia: On Camera. West: As I Recall. South: Just a Way of Life. South-west: Peninsula. 11 17 Regional news.

BBC-2

10 10 a.m. TUC: Industrial Relations Debate.
11 0 Play School.
11 20-12 30 p.m. TUC.
7 5-7 30 p.m. Open University: Science.
7 30 News.
8 0 *International Golf: Tony* Jacklin v. Arnold Palmer.
8 50 Collector's World: Including The Apocalypse of Angers, and Porcelain Marks
9 20 Film: "Mildred Pierce" with Joan Crawford, Jack Carson, Zachary Scott.
11 5 News.
11 10 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress *from Blackpool.*
12 45 p.m. Close.
2 20 Ideas in Print.
2 55 Holiday Scotland.
3 15 Lone Ranger.
3 40 Once Upon a Time: "The Pumpkin Giant."
3 55 Tea Break.
4 25 Peyton Place.
4 55 Lift Off.
5 20 Magpie.
5 50 News from ITN.
6 0 Today.
6 30 Crossroads.
6 55 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width.
7 25 Film: "Inn for Trouble," with Peggy Mount, David Kossoff.
9 0 *Armchair Theatre*: "Brown Skin Gal, Stay Home and Mind Bay-Bee."
10 0 News at Ten.
10 30 Survival Special.
12 midnight Father D'Arcy: Self-portrait.

ANGLIA.—9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 12 45 p.m. Close. 2 15 Trades Union Congress. 4 10 *Anglia Newsroom.* 4 12 Yoga for Health. 4 40 Paulus. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Ambush at Tomahawk Gap. 8 30 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Brown-Skin Gal, Stay Home and Mind Bay-Bee." 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Survival Special. 11 30 Branded 12 midnight Reflection.

CHANNEL.—3 50 p.m. States of Guernsey Lottery. 4 0 Yak. 4 10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 20 Moment of Truth. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Channel News and Weather. 6 10 *Police File.* 6 15 *Channel* Lookaround. 6 25 Crossroads. 7 0 Star Movie: "Go to Blazes." 8 30 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Brown Skin Gal Stay Home and Mind Bay-Bee. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Survival Special. 11 25 Channel Gazette. 11 30 Commentaires et Previsions Meteorologiques.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 12 45 p.m. Close. 2 15 TUC. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Room 222. 4 40 Hatty Town. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "The Crimson Kimono" with Victoria Shaw, Glen Corbett and James Shigeta. 8 30 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Brown-Skin Gal, Stay Home and Mind Bay-Bee." 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Survival Special.

NORTHERN (Granada).—9 30 a.m. *Trades Union Con*gress from Blackpool 12 45 p.m. Close. 2 15 Trades Union Congress 4 10 News and Peyton Place. 4 40 Yak. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Newsday and Put It In Writing. 6 25 The Ghost and Mrs Muir. 6 55 Cartoons. 7 0 The Tough Guys. 8 30 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Brown Skin Gal, Stay Home and Mind Bay-Bee." 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 The Richest Sea on Earth: Gulf of Mexico. 11 30 Out Front. 12 5 a.m. Close.

SOUTHERN.—11 a.m. Trades Union Congress from *Blackpool.* 12 45 p.m. Close. 3 25 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 23 Trojan Horse. 4 40 Crossroads. *4 55 Lift Off.* 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Day by Day. 6 45 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 7 15 Film: "The Geisha Boy," with Jerry Lewis. 9 0 *Armchair Theatre*: "Brown Skin Gal, Stay Home and Mind Bay-Bee." 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Survival Special. 11 30 Southern News Extra. 11 40 Weather and "It's All Yours."

WALES & WEST (HTV). 9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 12 45 p.m. Close. 4 9 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4 14 Moment of Truth. 4 40 Tinkertainment. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 17 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 1 Report West. 6 18 Report Wales. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 7 30 On the Buses. 8 0 Hawaii Five-O. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Brown Skin Gal, Stay Home and Mind Bay-Bee." 10 0 News. 10 30 The Richest Sea in the World. 11 30 British Poets: Ivor Cutler. 12 midnight Weather.

HTV WEST (as HTV General Service except).—4 7-4 9 p.m. Report West. 6 1-6 35 Report: West.

HTV WALES (as HTV General Service except).—6 1-6 18 p.m. Y Dydd

HTV CYMRU/WALES (as HTV General Service except).—6 1-6 18 p.m. Y Dydd.

WESTWARD. — 3 10 p.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 3 58 Westward News. 4 0 Yak. 4 10 Gus Honeybun. 4 20 Moment of Truth. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Westward Diary. 6 25 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "Go to Blazes," with Robert Morley. 8 30 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Brown Skin Gal, Stay at Home and Mind Bay-Bee." 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Survival Special. 11 27 Westward Late News. 11 31 Faith for Life. 11 36 Weather. 11 39 Close.

YORKSHIRE. — 9 30 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool. 12 45 p.m. Close. 2 15 Trades Union Congress. 3 0 Houseparty. 3 15 Play Better Tennis. 3 40 Yoga for Health. 4 10 Calendar News. 4 15 Matinee. 4 40 Yak. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 *Calendar.* 6 30 The Odd Couple. 7 0 Western: "Devil's Doorway," with Robert Taylor. 8 30 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 9 0 Armchair Theatre: "Brown Skin Gal, Stay Home and Mind Bay-Bee." 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Richest Sea in the World. 11 30 World Snooker. 12 15 a.m. Weather.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m., VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News, Weather, Preview. 7 0 Today. 7 40 Today's Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional News, Weather, Preview. 8 0 News and more of Today. 8 40 Today's Papers. 8 45 Anne of Green Gables. 9 0 News. 9 5 From Our Own Correspondent. 9 25 Too, Too Lovely! Barbara Cartland recreates the mood of the '20s. 10 15 Daily Service. 10 30 All Kinds of Music. 11 30 Tales from Tolstoy. 12 noon You and Yours: Home and Family. 12 25 p.m. Brothers-in-law. 12 55 Weather, Preview, News. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen With Mother. 2 0 Steve Race's Invitation to Music. 3 0 C. P. Snow's "Strangers and Brothers." 3 30 Stand by for West. 4 0 Gardeners' Questions. 4 30 Story: "Moonfleet." 5 0 P.M. 5 50 Regional News. 6 0 News. 6 15 Mike Yarwood. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 It's Your Line: Special TUC Edition...ring Robin Day (01-580 4411) with questions. 8 30 The Night the Germans Didn't Come: Recollections. 9 15 Schoolgirl Mothers: talk. 9 59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Life with the TUC: George Woodcock discusses his career. 11 0 Book at Bedtime: "South Riding." 11 15 News.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

* Stereophonic

7 a.m. News. 7 5 Concert: Tchaikovsky, Gounod, Boyce, Arne, Stanley, Avison, J. C. Bach.* (8 0 News). 9 0 News. 9 5 Week's Composer: Britten.* 9 45 Orchestral Music: Debussy, Ravel, Schmitt.* 11 0 Edinburgh Festival: Recital — part 1: *Beethoven, Brahms.* 11 25 From Aristotle to Grove: talk. 11 50 Festival: part 2: Schubert. 12 30 p.m. Music by Poulenc.* 1 0 News. 1 5 Orchestral Concert: part 1: *Vaughan Williams,* Sibelius.* 1 45 Talk. 2 5 Concert, part 2: Shostakovich.* 3 0 *London Wind Soloists: J. C.* Bach, Beethoven.* 3 20 Showcase: Beethoven, Rossini, John Ogdon, Bliss.* 4 20 Pied Piper: For young listeners. 4 40 Music in Our Time: Xenakis, Marcello Panni, Cristobal Halffter.* 5 55 Sing We at Pleasure: Choral Music, John Clements, Morley, Dowland, East and Bennet. 6 25 Programme news and Stock Market Report. 6 30-7 30 Study on 3: Incontri in Italia. 6 30-7 0 VHF Open University: 6 35 Mathematics. 7 0 A Language in Your Briefcase: Italy. 7 30 The Proms: part 1: Mozart, Beethoven.* 8 35 Life in a Victorian Mansion: talk. 8 55 Proms: part 2: Messiaen, Berlioz.* 9 45 Monopolylogulst Extraordinary: Career of The Rev. John Chippendale Montesquieu Bellew. 10 5 20th-Century String Quartets: Webern, Earle Brown, Ligeti.* 10 45 Wolf in the Cello: talk. 11 0 Schubert: Song Recital.* 11 30 News. 11 35. Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News at 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 2 0 p.m., 2 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. News. 5 32 Breakfast Special (8 27 Racing). 8 55 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Pete Murray's Open House. (10 15 Showpiece No. 4). 11 2 Story: "A Letter." 11 15 Waggoners' Walk NW. 11 30 Sing It Again. 12 2 p.m. Sam Costa. (1 2 Motor Cycling: Manx Grand Prix. 1 15 Showpiece No. 4. 1 50 Sports Desk). 2 2 Woman's Hour. (3 2 as Radio 1). 4 15 Waggoners' Walk NW. 4 21 Sports Desk. 4 40 Charlie Chester. (5 2 Motor Cycling: Manx Grand Prix. 5 15 Showpiece No. 4). 6 2 Album Time. 6 45 Sports Desk. 7 3 On the Latin Beat. (8 1 Sports Desk). 8 2 *Along Came* Vince. 8 45 Brendan O'Dowda: Singer. 9 15 Kenneth Time. Ring up the Curtain. 10 Night Extra. 12 midnight 12 5 a.m. Night Ride. 2 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1

News at 5 30 a.m., 6 then every hour on hour until 2 30 p.m., 2 4 0, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 7 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 2 0.

5 30 a.m. Radio 2, 7 Blackburn. 9 0 Johnnie 10 0 Jimmy Young. 1 Radio 1 Club. 2 0 p.m. Lennox. 3 2 Terry Wo... What's New. 4 0 Se... the 70s. 7 2-2 2 a.m. as ...

Midlands, East Ang... Radio 4 except).—6 50-7 Regional News and ... 7 50-7 56 Regional News ... Weather. 8 25-8 40 ... Extra. 12 55-1 0 p.m. Ne... Weather. 5 50-5 56 ... News and Weather.

East Anglia (VHF)—... 6 56 a.m. News and ... 7 50-7 56 News and ... 8 10-8 40 This is East ... 12 55-1 0 p.m. News ... Weather. 5 50-5 56 News ... Weather.

North, North-west, No... (as Radio 4 except)... 6 56 a.m. Northern News ... 7 56 Northern News. ... 1 0 p.m. Northern News ... 5 56 Northern News.

Wales (as Radio 4 ex... 6 50 a.m. Weather and ... 6 55-7 0 News of Wales ... 7 45 Bore Da! 7 50 ... and preview. 7 55-8 0 ... Papers. 8 10 Good ... Wales! 8 40-8 45 ... Papers. 10 15-10 20 Gwer... Boreol. 12 25 p.m. De... Llwyfan! 12 55 New... Cymru Heno. 5 40-6 0 D... 11 36 Close.

South-west South, W... Radio 4 except).—6 50-7 ... Regional weather, previe... 7 50-8 0 Regional weath... view, news. 8 12-8 40 ... the South and West. ... p.m. Regional weather, ... news. 5 50-6 0 Regional ... preview, news.

South-west (VHF)—... 12 25 p.m. Midday Para...

هكذا من الأصل

Swe racial seek heories with nder new ttack

From a Washington, September 6

The ... psychologists, working ... independently, have found that today ... ament test scores be- with the ... whites and other racial ... are due to social and ... factors.

In ... air findings clash with the influence of ... EFTA ... versial conclusions of Dr ... Jenson, the California thermonuclear ... physicist Dr William ... close, and ... they that blacks are geneti- tions with ... inferior to whites.

... these papers refute its policy ... ley and Jenson," said Dr ... J. Casavantes, a mem- Condition ... the US Commission on created to ... Rights who headed a after the ... discussion at the annual and Newton ... ing in Washington of the ... Psychological ... tation. "They will give Stockholm ... nition to the other side Customs ... the first time."

... studies were made by Dr ... Mercer of the Univer- ... of California in Riverside ... George W. Mayeske of ... Government's Office of ... tion.

... studies were different. Mercer looked at intelli- ... tests while Mayeske ... achievement tests. Both ... different methods, neither ... of the other's studies, but ... end, they both reached ... conclusions: race and ... background have nothing ... with intelligence or ... tic achievement.

... his new evidence from two ... te and independent ... is the strongest ever ... documenting that ... mental and social ... affect test scores," said ... ntes.

... ny social scientists have ... felt there were no basic ... gence differences between ... and ethnic groups, but ... now there has been an ... e of scientific data."

... was quite excited to find ... r Mayeske reached iden- ... findings by completely ... nt methods," said Mrs ... Her seven-year study ... on Mexican-American ... black students in River- ... and found that many, ... scoring low on IQ tests ... ted as mentally retarded, ... very intelligent in their ... our in the community."

... Mexican-Americans and ... she found, whose ... were like middle-class ... Americans in Riverside, ... Qs that matched the ... Those who lived in ... substandard housing, ... parents did not speak ... and who were not ... to do well in school, ... badly on the tests.

... studied achieve- ... test results of 123,000 ... from across America. ... was used then by ... Hopkins University ... James S. Coleman, ... that minority ... had suffered so ... deprivation by ... they reached school ... amount of education ... them up to par.

... differences among the ... groups approach ... more and more ... related to ... in their social condi- ... taken into account." ... reported. — Washing- ...

Aid ... sick ... at h...

V makes ...ildren ...olent

... ington, September 6 ... ries of US-Government- ...onsored studies — the ... complete ever made ... — have produced ... linking violence on ... to aggressive ... in children.

... ewing the wide range ... dies, Dr Robert M. ... of the State Univer- ... New York at Stony ... and Dr Robert A. ... of Purdue University ... Indiana found that ... exposure to tele- ... aggression can lead ... to accept what they ... as a partial guide ... own actions.

... h an effect has now ... hown in a wide variety ... ations," they say in a ... prepared for the ... Psychological ... tion.

... al scientists have long ... ted that violence on ... ion contributes to ... ive behaviour in ... but as recently as ... President's Commis- ... Violence was unable ... initely link television ... to aggression.

... new studies definitely ... to that conclusion, said ... A. Rubinstein of the ... al Institute of Mental ...

... has been shown con- ...ly," said Leibert and ... that children are ... d to a substantial ... of violent content on ... ion and that they can ...ber and learn from ... exposure.

... e is a direct, causal ... between exposure to ... ion violence and an ... r's subsequent aggres- ... behaviour," the two ...logists concluded. ... studies showed speci- ... how violence on tele- ...fected youngsters. Drs ...ie and Heidi Hoffman ... University of Cali- ... Los Angeles, found ...ildren who liked vio- ...elevision programmes ...ore fights with their ... than children who ...d non-violent pro- ...s.—Washington Post.

Turks taking firmer grip on students and trade unionists

From SAM COHEN: Istanbul, September 6

Turkey's National Assembly has passed by 357 votes to two the Bill for constitutional amendments giving the Government stricter control of universities, associations, youth groups, labour unions, radio and press. After submission to the Senate, the Bill is expected to become law by the end of the month.

The changes will enable the authorities to prevent left and right-wing extremism and acts of terror which provoked intervention by the armed forces in March. They also give the Government the right to issue decrees with the power of law, enabling it to carry out reforms.

Mr Erim said today that the proposals do not touch any of the fundamental liberties brought in by the 1961 Constitution. The Constitution "remained open" to social democracy and to any social democratic party.

He said Turkey had been the target of a plot from the inside and outside the country and that the conspiracy had not been completely eradicated.

Mr Erim, a former law professor, asked political leaders to reach a consensus on the amendments, which he proposed, before introducing the Bill to Parliament. The four main parties set up a joint committee which drafted the Bill, in less stringent form than the original framework.

The changes appear to be acceptable to most Turks, even some of those who opposed the original proposals. One of the earlier critics, Bulent Ecevit, former secretary-general of the Republican People's Party, said the amendments would not hamper a class struggle and democracy and "the Constitution is saved."

Many jurists and intellectuals — except those advocating political extremism — seem to agree with this view.

The Government is preparing 40 laws concerned with the proposals. The national assembly went into a two-week recess today after being delayed because of the Bill. When it meets again, it will have to consider a Government request to extend martial law for a further two months.

The authorities say the extension is necessary to give the Government time to get parliamentary approval of laws providing for special executive powers and to enable the martial-law courts to complete the trials of guerrillas.

Three courts in Ankara and three in Istanbul have been at work for the past few weeks. Among the defendants in Istanbul are 26 young guerrillas accused of kidnapping and murdering the Israeli diplomat, Mr Ephraim Elrom. The prosecutor seeks the death penalty for 13 of them.

Another Istanbul trial involves 83 people, including a life-Senator, Irfan Solmazer, charged with setting up a secret organisation and trying to destroy the present regime. The death sentence has been requested for Solmazer.

The death penalty is also sought for Deniz Gezmis, on trial in Ankara, who is alleged to have kidnapped four American servicemen and robbed banks.

Also on trial in Ankara are 20 members of the Marxist Turkish Workers' Party which was recently proscribed.

The leader of the party, Mrs Behice Boran, and her comrades are accused of trying to establish a proletariat dictatorship in Turkey, of provoking youth to violence, and attempting to divide Turkey by supporting Kurdish nationalistic claims.

Court proceedings seem to be held according to legal practice, although some defendants claim that they were ill-treated by police during questioning before appearing. The trials are held in public and are widely reported in the local press.

A court recently dropped a case concerning the Left-wing writer, Cetin Altan, ruling that it was not within is jurisdiction. The military court of appeal recently revoked the decision of an Istanbul court in sentencing another Left-wing writer, Ilhan Selcuk to a year's imprisonment and asked it to reconsider the verdict.

Senator Solmazer has been released from prison while his trial continues, and the Constitutional Court has revoked a parliamentary decision to lift the political immunity of another life-senator, Osman Koksal, appearing in the same case.

The Government seems to be fulfilling the first mission it was given in March when the generals intervened and forced Mr Demirel to resign as Prime Minister: law and order has been restored and most of those responsible for violence are under arrest and standing trial.

Little has been done regarding the second mission — making economic and social reforms, mainly as a result of events and policies that led to the military intervention.

The new Government is trying to keep prices stable and to activate the stagnant economy. Mr Erim has met businessmen and labour leaders.

But observers feel that putting the economic house in order will be even more difficult than restoring law and order. The Government's intends to introduce measures to improve economic and social conditions once the political problems are settled.

Lon Nol's prisoners have a long wait

From T. D. ALLMAN in Phnom Penh

If in the West, defeated politicians customarily write their memoirs and populate television talk shows, in South-east Asia the defeated politician enters a rather different form of limbo: he often is cast into a rather well-appointed prison, or in luckier circumstances given a one-way airplane ticket into exile rather than a life peerage.

In this sense, the Lon Nol-Sirik regime is no different from the Government it replaced. It began its post-Sihanouk existence by releasing more than 400 political prisoners, some of them Leftists, many of them anti-Communists, and urging all Cambodians to reintegrate themselves without fear into the nation's political life. But as with all previous Cambodian governments, political prisoners, like the afternoon siesta, seem an inevitable part of the political system.

Now, according to one of the sour political jokes that circulates clandestinely in Phnom Penh, the wisdom of the earlier releases is being demonstrated. It left, its tellers say, plenty of room for the Lon Nol regime's own political prisoners in the gaols.

The number of persons arrested in Cambodia for political reasons over the past year and a half is now known. However, most Cambodian sources say it runs into the hundreds, and some sources say as many as 1,200 Cambodians are behind bars for their political views, a figure that seems exaggerated.

The prisoners fall into two unequal categories: the small number of prominent pro-Sihanouk personalities whom the Government has chosen to publicly arrest and officially put on trial; and the vastly larger number who are being held without trial and without recourse to any legal process.

The most well-known members of the first category are members of deposed Head of State Norodom Sihanouk's own family. The Prince and his wife Monique themselves were put on trial last year, and sentenced, in absentia, he to death and she to life imprisonment. This year Sihanouk's son, Norodom Naradaipo, and several other members of the royal family also were tried for plotting against the regime. Sihanouk's son, however, at first sentenced to five years imprisonment, eventually was ordered to be released, and it seems unlikely that there will be any more show trials.

Because prisoners of the other category are not announced, it is not known exactly how many of them there are. But the most prominent Cambodian political prisoners include Oum Mannorine, Sihanouk's security police chief; Y Tuy, the former governor of Phnom Penh, and Tim Dong, the former governor of Kandal province.

All three men, last March, tried to save Sihanouk's position when the Lon Nol faction moved to oust him. Against Oum Mannorine there also may be more serious evidence. He is widely assumed here to have been the man responsible for the murder of three Leftist members of Parliament before Sihanouk's fall. All three men also have been implicated in profiting from trade with the Communists under Sihanouk's rule.

Other important Cambodian political prisoners include Colonel Buor Horl, former head of the Phnom Penh police, as well as four colonels who tried last March to halt the moves to oust Sihanouk: Houl Khoun, Peng Panty, Huor Truok and Kroch Samrech. Other prominent Cambodians, including Price Norodom Phurissara, the former Foreign Minister who still holds a Government position and Prince Norodom Kantol the principal adviser to Queen Kossomak, are kept under surveillance. The Queen herself last year was removed from the Royal Palace, and has been kept ever since under house arrest in her villa in downtown Phnom Penh.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the Lon Nol regime's policy toward its political prisoners is that it has chosen to put so few of them on trial—and so far as is known has executed none of them. The main reason appears to be that the show trials produced little conclusive evidence, and instead of serving as a propaganda device seemed to evoke public distaste. In addition, there apparently is the fear that if given a forum, even in a court room, many of the political prisoners might not just implicate themselves but some important members of the present Government as well.

Marshal Lon Nol himself, for example, was Minister of Defence and Chief of Staff during periods when it was Government policy for the army to move Communist supplies from Sihanoukville to the Vietnamese border base areas. And at least one prominent member of the present Cabinet is known to have made a fortune, which he has kept, selling rice to the Vietcong.

On the other hand, the Government clearly does not wish to release prisoners who might either actively work against them inside Cambodia, or leave the country to join Prince Sihanouk in Peking.

Indeed, as part of an effort to curb defections, the Government has forbidden most Cambodians to travel abroad. However, it recently indicated that members of the royal family might be forced to leave the country. When I questioned some of the more prominent pro-Sihanouk Cambodians still at liberty in Phnom Penh, a number were surprisingly frank in stating their desire to leave the country and join Sihanouk. However, a larger number of them said they simply wished to exile themselves in France for a while.

Some of Cambodia's most important figures already are in France, perhaps waiting for the opportune moment to take one side or the other. Among them are General Sak Sutsakhan, the former Chief of Staff of the armed forces, who assisted in Sihanouk's ouster last years, but later was nudged into exile when he was named Military Attaché in Indonesia, and General Nhiek Tioulong, a former Commander-in-Chief who has retired to France, where he operates a chain of restaurants. Sutsakhan flew to Paris, rather than suffer the ignominy of Jakarta; the Government still is trying to persuade him to take up his post, for fear he might defect to Peking. Nhiek Tioulong, who reputedly grew extremely rich in dealings with Communists, has been forbidden to return to Cambodia, but no charges have been levelled against him.

In general, in fact, the Phnom Penh Government seems to officially condemn only those who are beyond its reach, such as Sihanouk and the members of his coterie who followed him to Peking. The political prisoners in Phnom Penh reportedly are not harmed and are well-fed. Their relatively mild treatment in their perennial limbo of imprisonment without trial may be an example of the Buddhist loathing to take human life. But more probably it is a reflection of the old South-east Asian custom of keeping an adversary under lock and key until such time as it may become expedient to treat him as a friend—or to demand similar clemency should the wheel of political fate unexpectedly reverse the positions.

● Lon Nol



Atom rockets to Mars forecast

Geneva, September 6

Nuclear-propelled rockets will take man to Mars and instruments to Jupiter by the end of this century, America's leading atomic scientist predicted today.

Dr Glenn Seaborg, who is retiring after 10 years as chairman of the United States Atomic Commission but remaining special consultant to President Nixon, said nuclear power will also be used for artificial hearts, to preserve food for years, and to build canals and harbours.

He said in his presidential address at the fourth United Nations "Atoms for Peace" conference that the world is on the threshold of a new era of great discovery.

This era will bring from nuclear energy "unimagined benefits that will directly improve the quality of life" for the greater part of the six to seven billion people on the earth at the end of the century.

"I believe that through the use of nuclear propulsion the outer planets such as Jupiter will surely be examined instrumentally in this century, and that man is likely to visit Mars by the same means," he told the 4,000 delegates.

In medicine nuclear power in the form of radioisotopes already fuel artificial heart pacemakers. "I believe there is a good prospect that radioisotope-powered artificial hearts will be successfully developed and in experimental use within five years," Dr Seaborg said.

Radioisotopes could take over from traditional X-ray methods with less exposure to the patient; while food irradiation for preservation is a commercial goal.

"With tens of millions of the world's people still suffering from hunger and its more insidious partner, malnutrition, the ability of radiation to extend the storage time of food and to reduce losses due to infestation and sprouting has not been given the rôle which it deserves."

Dr Seaborg emphasised nuclear power's environmental advantages. "Nuclear power offers an unparalleled opportunity to reverse the trend towards greater environmental pollution from conventional fuels and combustion products."

Predicting the use of nuclear-powered spaceships for interplanetary travel, Dr Seaborg said "giant earth-stationary satellites bearing compact nuclear reactors will broadcast television programmes and other messages directly to home receivers.

"Nuclear-powered tankers and other nuclear merchant ships will almost certainly ply the seas.

"Peaceful nuclear explosives will be employed on a widespread scale to improve the recovery of underground natural resources, and possibly to modify topography in such ways as the building of harbours, canals, and reservoirs."

Dr Seaborg also predicted that an economic breeder reactor — one which produces more nuclear fuel than it consumes — would be developed by the middle of the next decade.

President Nixon said in a message to the conference that space travel had given him "a new appreciation both of the beauty of our earth and of its fragility.

"We have been reminded of the artificiality of political boundaries and of the obligation we all share to reach across such boundaries for the sake of improving our common home," he said.

U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General, also sent a message urging delegates to remember that "The important aim of accelerating the transfer of science and technology to the developing countries is far from being fulfilled."

The theme of the conference is "Nuclear power for development." Largest delegations come from the United States and Soviet Union each with more than 300 members. They will not only exchange scientific information but advise developing countries on setting up nuclear energy programmes and sell them the necessary equipment.—UPI and Reuter.

Doctors' appeal

Barcelona, September 6

Seventy-two doctors here have asked medical authorities to release information on the cholera situation in Spain, medical sources said today. The request follows unconfirmed reports that the disease has broken out again in Spain.

War on smoking

Bad Homburg (Germany) September 6

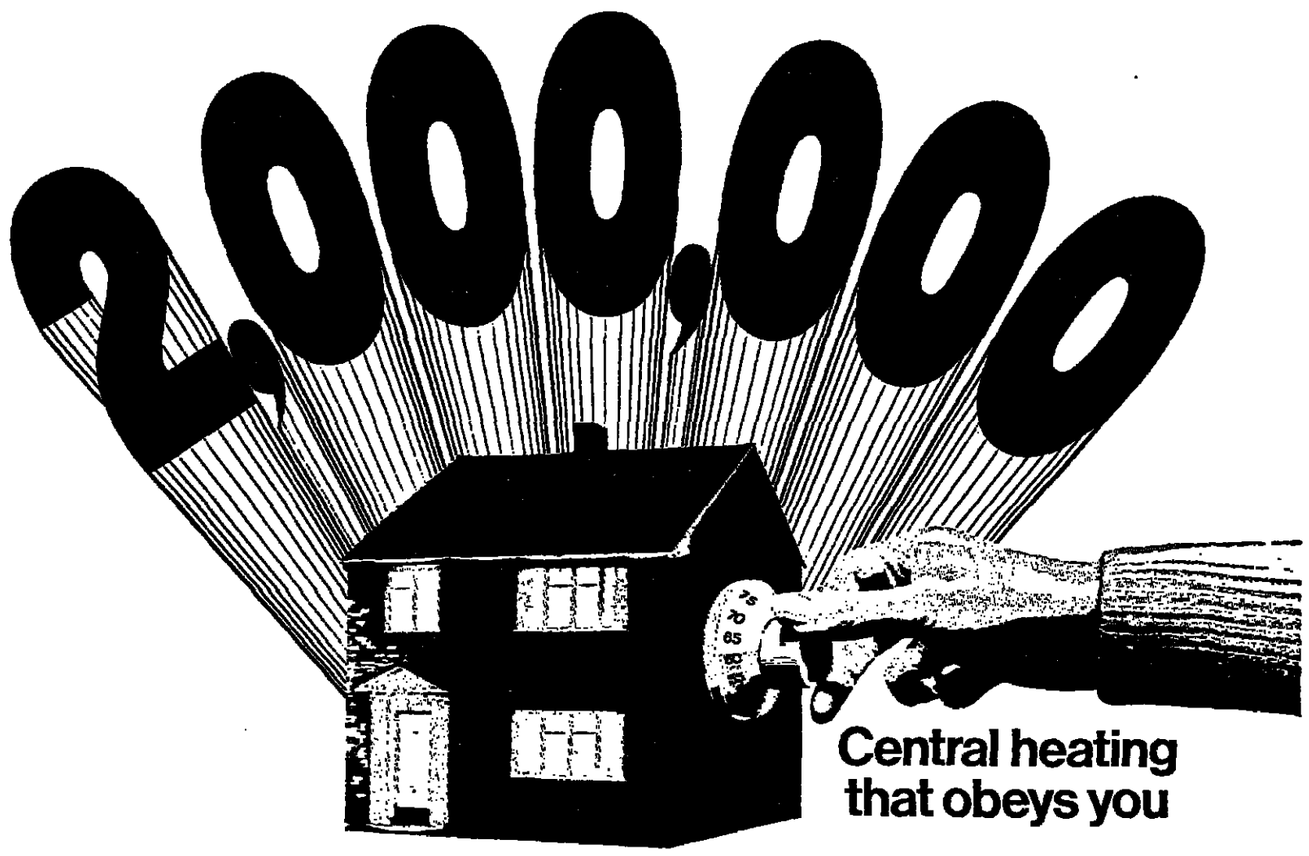
To combat the harmful effects of cigarettes, more than 300 non-smoking delegates from the United States and 18 European countries opened a four-day conference here today.

Dr Luther Terry, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose 1964 Surgeon-General's report linked cigarette smoking with cancer, said there was no such thing as a harmless cigarette. "For many of us, our special contribution is in expanding and further documenting the wealth of scientific data incriminating cigarette smoking as the greatest single cause of self-induced disability, disease, and death on a worldwide basis," he added.

It is the first European Council on Smoking and Health and preceded a symposium on the same topic to be staged in London at the end of this month. It was sponsored by the World Health Organisation and the International Temperance Association. — UPI.

High Speed Gas central heating

Now in 2 million homes!



Central heating that obeys you

More families have chosen gas for their central heating than any other fuel. *Not altogether surprising, when you think:*

● Gas central heating is so *controllable*. You can decide how much warmth you need, adjust the thermostat and the boiler responds instantly.

● Gas central heating is so *convenient*. It's fully automatic. Gas burns cleanly and without smell. There's no fuel to carry, or store in tanks or bunkers.

High Speed Gas gives you good value for money. Once you've installed gas central heating, you can take advantage of the special cheap gas tariff. This means that *all* your gas is bought at the same rate, not only for heating and hot water, but for cooking, too.

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Your Gas Board can put you in touch with a finance house which welcomes applications from gas central heating purchasers.

With the help of the many fine installers who have put gas central heating systems into 2,000,000 homes the Gas Industry looks forward to bringing the central heating that obeys you to millions more customers.

High Speed Gas

Brandt warns of tough negotiations

From JOHN M. GOSHKO, Bonn, September 6

The two Germanys today began official negotiations on implementing the details of last week's historic Four-Power agreement on Berlin with a caution from Chancellor Brandt that they "will not be easy."

The "quadripartite agreement" will not go into effect until West and East Germany have agreed on the measures necessary to make the agreement's provisions work in practice.

Two meetings—in Bonn and West Berlin — marked the beginning of the "inner-German" negotiating process that the most optimistic sources think will require at least two to three months.

In Bonn the West German State Secretary, Herr Egon Bahr, met his East German *opposite number* Herr Kohl. Conferring in Berlin were Herr Ulrich Mueller, an official of the West Berlin City Government, and Herr Guenther Kohrt, another East German State secretary.

Of the two, the more crucial and far-ranging are the talks *between Herr Bahr and Herr* Kohl. They have to work out the sensitive question of road, rail and water traffic access between West Germany and West Berlin. Although the new Berlin agreement calls for unhindered access, there is no mutually agreed arrangement *about how to accomplish this.*

It was the seventeenth meeting involving the two officials in recent months. While the nature of their talks has been kept secret, it is generally supposed that they already have done a great deal of fencing over the access question.

The Federal Government's official spokesman, Herr Ahlers, said that the details of today's talks, which lasted several *hours, and of subsequent* meetings, would remain secret. Other Government sources added that the talks would continue to alternate between Bonn and East Berlin and, for the time being, would probably be limited to a day at a time.

In Berlin Herr Mueller and Herr Kohrt, who also have had several previous meetings, began discussing liberalised rules for West Berliners to visit East Berlin and for improved communications between the two segments of the city. A West Berlin *spokesman said* "differences were, as expected, encountered."

A communiqué issued after their talks said they would resume on Thursday in East Berlin. West Berlin Government sources added that there were tentative plans for twice-weekly *meetings.*

To symbolise this intensification of the dialogue under the mandate of the Four Power agreement Herr Brandt and the Federal Foreign Minister, Herr Scheel, made a four-hour visit to West Berlin to talk with the Governing Mayor, Herr Klaus Schuetz, to address a plenary session of the city Government, and dispel Berlin scepticism about the agreement.

The Chancellor saw the Four Power agreement as "a first step in the right direction" and expressed optimism that the accord eventually will be implemented to the satisfaction of all.

Herr Brandt told a conference of shop stewards that he understood why many people would reserve judgment until they saw precisely what the *agreement achieved, but he was* convinced that scepticism would disappear when the principle of unimpeded access was put into practice and visits started to East Berlin and East Germany.

Meanwhile, for the second day in succession, a shooting incident at the Berlin Wall indicated that tension between the two halves of the city is far from ended.

A young man attempting to *flee East Berlin* was halted and arrested after East German border guards fired six shots at him. — Washington Post.

Herr Brandt said: "*As one* who was Governing Mayor of West Berlin for many years I wanted to make a point of being in your midst on this particular day. Please consider the presence of the Federal Chancellor and his deputy as an expression of our unbreakable solidarity."

He recalled the crisis after the Khrushchev ultimatum of 1958 to separate the city from *West Germany and to declare it* a demilitarised free city. "This danger is now over — the Soviet Union has confirmed the Allied position."

In East Berlin, the former East German leader Herr Ulbricht blamed reactionary forces in the United States and West Germany for Berlin's cold war years, and said all their plans finally collapsed.

The East German people greeted the Berlin agreement, he said, but added: "Naturally nobody supposes that enemies will thereby become friends of socialism." — Washington Post.

Polish tensions ease as German unification fades



Tanks parade through Warsaw on independence day: **Poland is now actively considering cuts in military force**

THOUGH THE GOAL officially expressed in Warsaw yesterday of a European Security Conference by next spring may seem optimistic, the unmistakable sense in this Eastern capital is that Europe already is a more secure and relaxed place than at any the Second World War.

Improvements in East-West relations are removing, one by one, most of the long-standing causes of Polish tensions and the halting of the campaign of hatred against West Germany has left the atmosphere much less highly charged than it was even a year ago.

On the diplomatic level, highly placed Polish officials describe the Four Power agreement on Berlin as a "big contribution" to the kind of European stability they have hoped for.

They are particularly pleased that the agreement implicitly reasserts Four Power responsibility for Germany as a whole, which means that Russia and the United States will continue to have a say over the fate of Germany in Central Europe.

By the same token, they say that the agreement, by specifically designating the Communist half of Germany as "the German Democratic Republic," appears to move one step nearer the concept of two separate German States. And this concept pushes the recurrent Polish nightmare of a reunited Germany even farther into the remote future. The Polish officials make clear that they do not expect the issue of German reunification to play any rôle at the coming conference on European security.

Finally, Poles are fairly confident that the Berlin compromise has enhanced the chances for ratification in West Germany of the 1970 Warsaw-Bonn Treaty, which recognises the post-war Polish boundaries and, in effect, incorporates German reunification of its former Eastern territories now in Polish hands.

These formal improvements have already had a visible effect on the overall atmosphere of Warsaw. The most rabid tracts against West German militarism and revenge-seeking have quietly disappeared from bookstore shelves and Poles at all levels speak warmly of Chancellor Brandt's efforts at European relaxation.

But this is not to say that Poles have become pro-German overnight. Grim reminders of the past remain: in store fronts, walkers stop and stare at pictures of a blindfolded Polish resister being executed by a firing squad, or Wehrmacht soldiers kicking in the door of a house.

On September 1 the thirty-first anniversary of the Nazi invasion, a central cinema was showing "September," about the overrunning and capitulation of Poland. The film was made in 1970, after the Polish regime's efforts to normalise relations with Bonn had started.

Even before European leaders have seriously begun preparations for a security conference, East-West barriers seem to be gradually falling away here, particularly if Poland today is compared with five years ago. The West German airline, Lufthansa, now flies in and out of Warsaw. Poles need visas to travel to Western Europe, but Austria and most other countries grant them in a day or less.

In trade, Poland has just signed a deal with British Petroleum for oil and equipment deliveries, and Western and American executives have expressed interest in cooperating in the building of at least five new hotels for Warsaw.

But barriers remain. For the first time in 16 years, the Polish language broadcasts of the American financed station Radio Free Europe, based in Munich, are being interfered with. Some Polish officials say candidly that the transmissions are being jammed. Western officials are at a loss to explain why the regime of Edward Gierek has authorised this — if indeed the Polish regime is responsible.

Polish officials contend that the station is "primitive" in its comments on the Polish political scene, and say its playing of the Polish national anthem is an affront which also misleads listeners.

Like the Soviet Union, Poland is interested in increasing the flow of advanced technology from the West. And as the main victim of German militarism, it is bent on seeing the territorial results of the Second World War, particularly the division of Germany, formalised.

However, Poles say openly that they are also interested in the security conference as a means of extending and if possible institutionalising East-West contact of every kind, and also as a means of reducing armaments expenditures.

For the first time, East European specialists are taking part in a study for the United Nations Secretariat on the economic consequences of the arms race, to be ready for the opening of the new session. The implication is that some politicians in Eastern Europe have begun to see the security conference as a convenient means for undercutting the power and political weight of the military in their own countries.

Poles here also say frankly that they are deeply disturbed by the possibility that four of its main West European trading partners may soon join the protectionist ranks of the Common Market. Polish officials say these are matters for a European Security Conference, side by side with the question of security itself.

The Polish Government, the first in the East to press for mutual balanced force reductions between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, is now considering a number of ideas on East-West conventional military reductions.

The Foreign Minister, Stefan Jedrychowski, proposed in Helsinki that three-member disarmament groups be set up, composed of one Eastern, one Western, and one neutral Finnish representative, and foreign policy advisers here also are considering the value of a permanent institution on European disarmament, which might begin by exchanging information on the time, place, and purpose of military manoeuvres, and eventually exchange observers as a means of reducing tension and misunderstanding.

"If a European security system had existed in 1968, I believe it is possible that there would have been no intervention in Czechoslovakia," said one adviser. The Polish view appears to be that both the timing and the scope of the actual troop and arms reductions should be primarily a matter for the United States and Soviet Union, but with some kind of European consultation along the way. — Washington Post.

Dan Morgan

Israel hits at bomb plan

Tel-Aviv, Septem

An Israeli detective reporters here today th cases allegedly used in a guerrilla plot to blow up Al airliners. He decli explain why the plot n

Inspector Yigal Marcus Israeli Special Branch s young women tourist Dutch, one Peruvian, unknowingly implicated plot. Both were now c ing with the police a they were not in custody.

He said Arab men persuaded the two wo carry back to Israel s which, they said, co presents for relatives occupied West Bank ar was a simple, cheap, an way to carry out their The girls were to be ti in the air along w suitcases."

Three suitcases we played on tables in t where Inspector Marcu his press conference.

A large tan imitation suitcase was shown under its lining, two bricks, a detonating fu electric batteries. It al tained items of clothing in Rome and souvenirs f Holy Land.

One of the other tw both red, held three explosives with detonat batteries. The clothing case had been bou London.

A police spokesman tan suitcase had been f the possession of a 20- Dutch tourist. The two cases were in the posse a 20-year-old Peruvian

According to the po Arab befriended the woman in Belgrade, a her the tan suitcase in take to his family in hem. He said it contain of clothing and presents

In the second incid Arab who had travell the Peruvian woman in countries in Americ Europe, persuaded follow him to Israel two suitcases from Lo readiness for their mar

The man, who had was an Israeli Arab e told the woman he want to Israel ahead of prepare his family to her. The suitcases were after the flight had left — UPI.

Lucknow being evacuated

New Delhi, September 6

Indian army units today moved in to help the evacuation of thousands of people from Lucknow. The North Indian city is threatened with being completely swamped by flood waters from the river Gomti.

Over ten thousand people have so far left, and the river, a tributary of the Ganges, was this afternoon rising at the rate of four inches an hour.

The authorities fear that if it continues to rise — it is already three feet above the danger level — embankments will be breached. Ten army boats are patrolling the flooded areas and about fifty soldiers have been *stationed to watch for breaches.*

Makeshift camps have been set up to accommodate people evacuated from the worst-hit areas of the city which has a population of about 650,000.

The swirling waters have penetrated into buildings housing the central drug research institute, a sports stadium, the botanical gardens, and the Bank of India. University classes have been suspended and the High Court is marooned by the flood.

Saigon offers help to North Vietnam

Saigon, September 6

South Vietnam offered financial and material aid today for flood and typhoon victims in North Vietnam. Saigon radio announced the offer, the first time a humanitarian gesture of this kind has been made by South Vietnam to its Communist neighbour.

A Foreign Ministry *announcement* said that President Thieu was ready to donate £20,000 as well as material aid to the victims through International Red Cross channels.

North Vietnam has recently suffered some of the worst floods in decades, leaving parts of Hanoi under water. The Saigon statement said the South Vietnamese Government and people felt fraternal sympathy *for the North Vietnamese hit* by the flooding.

Besides the £20,000 the Government was also prepared *to offer,* through the Red Cross, 500 tons of rice and 1,000 containers of milk, the announcement said. It said Red Cross officials could arrange how the assistance would be transported to the North.

Meanwhile, 200 US helicopters ferried thousands of South Vietnamese troops into Western Quang Tri province in a major new operation to disrupt Communist supply lines below the demilitarised zone (DMZ), military sources said.

The sweep, involving at least three brigades of Government troops, began at dawn in rugged country west of Cam Lo. More than two thousand American soldiers were moved back into the province to support the campaign, military sources said. The US force included armour, artillery, and infantry units.

American B52 bombers made *six attacks overnight in the* region, and dropped nearly 500 tons of bombs to soften up the area in advance of the new operation. The drive is reported to be one of the biggest since the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos last spring.

In Saigon today antiwar students told foreigners, including journalists, to wear peace signs on their clothing and fly national flags from their cars to *avoid being attacked.*

The students issued leaflets carrying a warning that US citizens, military or civilian, would be attacked and their cars and property burned. "The anti-American movement is growing day by day," the leaflets said.

South Vietnam's political crisis led to another immolation attempt today when a disabled veteran turned himself into a human torch — the fourth such incident in three *weeks.*

The latest incident was in Soc Trang, 90 miles south-west of Saigon. Police refused to give *details and it was not known* whether the veteran succeeded in his suicide attempt.

Sources said the veteran poured a can of petrol over himself and set light to it to protest at political developments which have left President Thieu as the sole candidate in the presidential elections on October 3. — Reuter and UPI.

Ceasefire led to Cairo plot

Cairo, September 6

Prosecution witnesses in Egypt's treason trials said today that President Sadat's Middle East peace initiative led to a plot to overthrow his Government in a military coup in May. The disclosure came during a secret session of the revolutionary court formed to try 91 alleged conspirators.

The prosecution submitted a personal letter to President Sadat which was said to be *from the former Minister for* Presidential Affairs, Mr Samy Sharaf. The writer admitted the plan for a military takeover and asked the President to show leniency.

The former War Minister, General Mohammed Fawzi, another of the accused, appeared before the court for the first time today to give evidence for the prosecution. Officials who attended the session said the General was emaciated and seemed to find it difficult to concentrate on questions. "He showed signs of being on the verge of a nervous breakdown."

The General complained that his memory was damaged by ill health and his inability to eat prison food. He answered all questions with a noncommittal "I don't know," or "I cannot remember."

Several of the 20 witnesses in the five-hour session cited Sadat's decision to extend the Middle East ceasefire on *February 7 as the cause of the* plot. The chief prosecutor, Abu Zeid, also alluded to this, and said that the former Vice-President, Ali Sabry, was "extremely irritated" by Sadat's February initiative.

"When the initiative proved successful his spite against the President increased. Sabry's positive effort to rally some people round him has since manifested itself," the prosecutor said.

Several of the first 12 defendants being tried were mentioned in today's evidence although the prosecution case was officially only aimed against three former Ministers. They were the former Interior Minister, Sharawi Gomaa, and the *former Power and Transport* Ministers. The prosecution is seeking the death sentence for Gomaa and life imprisonment for the other two.

It is expected that all 91 defendants will be tried before the court announces any decisions.

Arabs seek unity

Cairo, September 6

Five Arab countries — Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, and Sudan — have agreed so far to send their Foreign Ministers to an Arab League conference opening in Cairo on Saturday, the Middle East News Agency said today.

The conference of the Arab League council will discuss the latest developments in the Arab world, including the possible resumption of Arab-West German relations, which were broken six years ago, political sources said.

The conference is also aimed at arriving at a united Arab stance before the opening later this month of the United Nations General Assembly session, the sources added.

The agency said that Mr Jamal El-Sorani, the Palestine liberation organisation's representative in Cairo, had asked that the expulsion of Palestinians from Gaza by the Israeli occupation authorities should *be discussed at the conference.*

Mr Sorani made the request to Dr Sayed Noufal, assistant secretary-general of the Arab *League, the agency added.* The conference is also expected to discuss applications by Bahrein, Qatar, and Oman for Arab League membership.

In Amman, Government sources said that a peace conference between the Jordanian Government and Palestinian guerrillas, due to open in Jeddah on Wednesday, had been postponed until further notice. The meeting was postponed at the request of the Saudi Arabian Government to give the Palestinian guerrilla groups time to agree on the conference being held.

About 190 Palestinian students crossed to the west bank of the Suez Canal today to attend Egyptian universities. The crossing, at Qantara in the canal's northern sector, was made under International Red Cross supervision.

100 Tupamaros make tunnel escape

Montevideo, September 6

More than one hundred Tupamaro terrorists, including the guerrilla leader, Raul Sendic, tunnelled to freedom today in Uruguay's biggest prison escape. It was five weeks *ago that 38 women members of* the guerrilla movement escaped from another prison through an underground tunnel. Today's escape was from the Punta Carretas prison about two miles from Montevideo. The prison's director, Colonel Pascua Cirilo, refused to give details but a police spokesman said the tunnel apparently led to a house near the prison. The area had been declared a "military zone" early this year.

The exact number of Tupamaros who escaped is not known but one police source estimated the number at 106.

A new prison is at present being built on the Isla De Flores in Montevideo Bay. Its construction began after the *authorities discovered a tunnel* in February leading into Punta Carretas from the outside.

The owner of the house where today's tunnel was discovered, Mr Billy Rial, said that he had heard the Tupamaros say 120 had escaped. He said the Tupamaros helping in the escape from outside the prison used portable radios to keep in contact with their colleagues inside.

Mr Rial added that the operation had taken nine hours and the tunnel exit was in his living *room. During that time, he said,* he and his family were held prisoner.

"The Tupamaros wouldn't *even accept a cup of coffee,"* he said. They had treated him and his family "correctly."

Mr Rial claimed that the police *did not believe him at* first when he reported the escape after the last of the Tupamaros had left his house.

The escaped Tupamaros climbed into two waiting buses and several taxi-cabs — all stolen earlier — and drove off, leaving prison clothes in a heap three feet high outside the house.

The Tupamaros, whose avowed aim is to overthrow the *Government of President* Areco, are at present holding five hostages, including the British Ambassador, Mr Geoffrey Jackson. Mr Jackson has been their prisoner for nine months. The other four hostages are Uruguayan businessmen. — UPI.

Mrs Gandhi stands firm

Jammu (Kashmir), September 6

Mrs Indira Gandhi today told a public meeting at Rajouri, about 30 miles from the ceasefire line with Pakistan, that India was prepared to meet any *threats against her.*

She warned the people to be wary of machinations by Pakistan which, she said, was always *eager to create uncertainty* to divert attention from its own problems.

Mrs Gandhi is the first Prime *Minister to visit the border* areas and her three-day stay is seen as an attempt to bolster public confidence at a time of strained relations with Pakistan. The visit began on the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the 1965 war with Pakistan over Kashmir.

"The country is strong enough to give a fitting reply to *whosoever ventures to disturb* our solidarity," Mrs Gandhi said today.

The security forces were *vigilant and powerful enough to* guard the frontiers but the population should also be on its guard.

She said *India could not* afford to remain silent in the face of what was happening in East Pakistan. It had become India's affair with the arrival of eight million refugees. Mrs Gandhi deplored the paucity of international aid when India was spending £1.4 million a day to look after the refugees.

She reaffirmed that the friendship treaty signed with the Soviet Union last month, did not compromise India's non-aligned policy. It would act as a deterrent to any "adventurism" from Pakistan.

Four members of an Anglo-American relief organisation were taken into custody by Pakistani troops yesterday when they crossed into East Pakistan with token relief supplies for civil war victims. The four, members of Operation Omega, crossed the frontier 55 miles north-east of Calcutta.

The four have been named by an Omega spokesman in Calcutta as Christine Pratt (32), Joyce Kenlwell, and Ben Crow (24), all British, and Daniel Due (26), an American. — Reuter and UPI.

Amin sa he is los patience

Kampala, Septen

Uganda warned toni if Tanzanian aircraft c to violate its airspace, be forced to take "d measures."

A spokesman for P Amin said Uganda ha enough of Tanzania's tions in the violation of space.

"Unless they desist f further provocations fr Uganda will be forced defensive measures," t

The spokesman rej "utter nonsense" a Tanzania's second Vi dent Rashidi Kawawa th end that Ugandan airc violated Tanzanian air times in eight days.

It was Tanzanian which had on several violated Ugandan "causing damage to property."

Last week Genera claimed that a Tanzan craft bombed the border town of Kikaga 230 miles south-west destroying houses, a f a dispensary.

This aircraft, the sp said, had nearly com range of Ugandan ant batteries, but on Amin's orders the had held their fire *interests of maintaini* relations with our ne and of trying not to border situation mo plicated."—Reuter.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

£0.60 per line

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to the Guardian at 21 John Street, London, WC 1, or 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR. Announcements may be telephoned (telephone subscribers only) to London 01-837 7011 or Manchester 061-832 9191. ENGAGEMENT AND MARRIAGE announcements must be accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

BIRTHS

HANCOCK.—On September 3, 1971, at Leed, Maternity Hospital, to KATHLEEN (nee Holden) and KARL a daughter.

McGREAVEY.—On September 6, 1971, at Bolton, to JEAN (nee Bottom) and TONY, a son (Robert James).

ENGAGEMENTS

MURRAY—SMITH.—The engagement is announced between STEPHEN BRUCE, son of Mr and Mrs C. Ian MURRAY, of Earlsciffe Lodge, Groby Road, Altrincham, Cheshire, and Dinmoro Manor, Hereford, and ELIZABETH MARY, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. MURRAY SMITH of 13 Greenway, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

WHYTE—SMITH.—Mr and Mrs R. R. WYTE of Altrincham are happy to announce the engagement of their daughter ANN to ROGER, son of Mrs J. SMITH, and the late Mr J. SMITH of Buxton.

MARRIAGES

HARVEY—CHADWICK.—On Saturday, September 4, 1971, at St Werburghs Church, Charlton-cum-Hardy, by the Rev. R. J. Birchett, B.D., A.K.C., JOHN HENRY, second son of Mr and Mrs H. HARVEY of Northenden, to ANN, second daughter of Mr and Mrs J. CHADWICK, 359 Wilbraham Road, Manchester 16.

MIDDLEMISS—MILLS.—On September 4, 1971, at St Peter's Church, Wootton, near Oxford, NIGEL MARCUS GLADSON, elder son of Mr and Mrs M. MIDDLEMISS of Whitby, Yorkshire, to PRISCA MARY FAITH, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs J. N. MILLS, of Didsbury, Manchester.

TOMLINSON—HOLT.—On September 4, 1971, at St Bartholomew Church, Wilmslow, Dr Richard J. R. TOMLINSON, elder son of Dr and Mrs M. R. TOMLINSON of Far Headingly, Leeds, to DOROTHY ANN, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolme HOLT of Lumb Cottage, Lumb Lane, Bramhall, Cheshire.

Silver Wedding

WHYTE—STRANGE.—On September 7, 1946, Robert Roger WHYTE to Gwen STRANGE.

Diamond Wedding

NORRIS-VLIES.—On September 7, 1911, at St Margaret's Church, Whalley Range, by the Rev. John Canton, JOHN O. H. NORRIS, of Old Trafford, to BEATRICE H. VLIES, of Whalley Range. 102 Brantingham Road, Manchester 16.

DEATHS

COLLIER.—On September 6, in hospital, JEAN, of 8 Cleworth Avenue, Middleton, Lancashire, aged 48 years, daughter of the late Robert and Mary COLLIER. Service at Stockport Crematorium on Thursday, September 9, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers, but donations may be sent to Cancer Research Fund, Christie Hospital, Manchester. Inquiries to Geo. Moreadith, Stockport. Tel.: 061-480 2065.

CROWE.—On September 5 1971, at 259 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire, MARGARET DUNLOP JOHNSTONE, aged 65 years, the dearly loved wife of Percy Robert Crowe and dear mother of Anne, Robert and George. Service, Stockport Crematorium on Thursday, September 9 at 12.30 p.m. Inquiries to Ben Lloyd (funeral director). Phone: 061-485 3155, and Poyato: 2717.

DARRAH.—On September 5, 1971, peacefully, at his home, Donnybrook, South Downs Drive, Hale, in his 78th year, HENRY NOSTYN DARRAH, beloved husband of the late Sarah Louisa, and dear father of Winnie, Reg, Raymond, and the late Eric. Funeral private at his own request. Please, no flowers or letters.

EAST.—On September 5, 1971, of 11 Drive Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, DORIS, aged 72 years, the dearly loved daughter of the late Maud and Albert EAST. Service at Manchester Crematorium on Wednesday, September 8, at 2.30 p.m. All flowers and inquiries to: Ben Lloyd (Funeral Directors) Limited. Tel.: 061-485 5135 and Poy 2717.

HANDFORTH.—On September 4, 1971, suddenly LESTER, of Derwewood, Woodlands Drive, Atherton and formerly of Llangollen, dearly loved husband of Cis and beloved father of June. Service and cremation at Overdale Crematorium, Bolton, 3.30 p.m., Thursday, September 9. No flowers, but donations if desired in his memory may be sent to the Chest and Heart Association, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. All inquiries: Woodwards Ltd, Atherton 3676, after office hours 2180.

HOOD.—On September 5, 1971, in hospital, HELEN ADAMS, of 19 Rutland Road, Eccles, late of Rhos on Sea, the dear wife of Stanley HOOD. Funeral private. Inquiries to Mr C. Batty, Lathwaites Funeral Service. Tel.: 061-736 1414.

HUGHES.—On September 3, 1971, as the result of an accident, ROBERT SIMON COCHRAN HUGHES, aged 7 years, of Southridge Pyrhill Cottage, Sunatley, Reading, Berkshire. Very dearly loved younger son of Norman Hughes and Jean Garrett, stepson of George Garrett and brother of Catherine and Rose. Funeral on Friday, September 10. Service at St Stephen's Church, Upper Basildon, Berkshire, at 2 p.m. Inquiries and flowers to Cyril H. Lovegrove Ltd., 114/116 Oxford Road, Reading. Tel.: Reading 52016.

DEATHS (cont.)

SHELDON.—On September 3 1971, peacefully at The Royal Mardsen Hospital, Sutton, Surrey, GEORGE HEBBERTON SHELDON, of Appiewood, Ash Lane, Wells, Somerset. The most beloved husband of Nancie and father of Mark, a much loved courageous and happy warrior. Private funeral at Wells on Friday, September 10. Flowers may be sent to T. Wicks & Sons, Sadler Street, Wells, or a donation to the Royal Marsden Hospital. A memorial service in London will be announced later.

SHOWMAN.—ARTHUR passed away Saturday, September 4. Deeply mourned by all the family. Evening prayers at 39 Highclere Road, Manchester 8.

SYMONDS.—On September 5, 1971, suddenly at home, 67 Lloyd Street South, Manchester 14, BEATRICE, aged 85 years, dearly loved wife of the late Farley Powell Symonds. Service and interment on Wednesday, September 8 at Southern Cemetery at 2.45 p.m.

WILLIAMS.—KATE, of 13 Wolverton Gardens, Ealing Common, London, W.5, died suddenly on September 4. Cremation Golders Green Crematorium 1.15 p.m. on Friday, September 10. Inquiries to W. S. Bond Ltd., 01-567 0422.

WILKINSON.—On September 4, 1971, in a nursing home, and of 6 King's Close, Wilmslow, AGNES LILIAN, aged 90 years, the dearly loved sister of Edith and the late Frederick WILKINSON. Service and interment at St Bartholomew's Church, Wilmslow, on Thursday, September 9, at 11 a.m. All flowers and inquiries to Albert R. Slack (Funeral Director) Ltd., South Oak Lane, Wilmslow. Tel.: 25063.

Acknowledgment

TOWNS.—The family of the late ETHEL GERTRUDE TOWNS wish to express their sincere thanks to all relatives, friends neighbours and associates for their kind expressions of sympathy received in their sad bereavement. Also the Rev W. Gash for his kind ministrations. 10 Crompton Road, Manchester 19.

In Memoriam

ACATE.—Mrs E. Fondest birthday memories.

Memorial Service

WISEMAN.—*A memorial service for* Dr STEPHEN WISEMAN, late Director of the National Foundation for Educational Research will be held at the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, on Thursday, September 23, 1971, at 12 noon.

DONATIONS TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE Cancer Campaign can be sent to the Treasurer, Manchester Committee, 5 Cartmel Close, Sunnybank, Bury.

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THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND extend their sincere thanks for the many anonymous donations that have been received to support its work in the training of surgeons and research. Appeal Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN.

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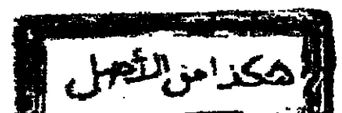
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NOTICES

MR. T. G. WHITTING, of A. E. & A. Browning Provisions Estates Ltd., and Bloomfield & Director Estates Ltd., have now been to the Board of Provin Limited.



HOME NEWS

Ministry to follow up complaints as charter firm locks its doors

By MARTIN ADENEY

The Department of Trade and Industry is to investigate complaints about a charter flight company which has closed its doors to people who have booked flights with it.

A steady stream of callers, some of whom had paid more than £200 for flights, yesterday arrived at the locked offices of Expo International Charter Flights Ltd. A notice on the office door, in a first floor corridor at 31-32 Haymarket, London, said: "Expo International will be closed until further notice. Passengers requiring refunds post pink receipt forms: We are very sorry for any inconvenience."

Callers who shouted through the letter box to girls working inside the office were told the office was closed and they could give no information.

One man who called yesterday was a London printing worker who booked in January to fly to New York in August, joining a club run by Expo International called "Jet Set." He booked for a flight on August 15, but was asked by Expo to fly two days earlier. He arrived at Stansted for a Lloyd International flight with ticket supplied by Expo, but because of aircraft troubles flew from Heathrow Airport-London the next day.

When he arrived at Kennedy Airport for the return flight last Friday, he, his wife, and 26 other passengers booked by Expo were told that they could not fly unless they paid $75 each. They were told Expo International had not paid the American company.

Lloyd International in London said that it had not chartered any aircraft to Expo International recently, and that any tickets must have been obtained by the company from other charterers. Firms like Expo have been thought to base their business on spare seats left over by tour operators and interest groups which charter aircraft.

Other callers came to find out about flights which they have already booked to the United States and Canada. Expo, until its advertising was suspended on Friday, was advertising: "Jet to New York from £45 one way now."

Mrs G. E. Palmer of Fix Lane, Palmers Green, London, was due to fly to Canada on September 15 with her daughter and a friend to visit friends and relations of her late husband. She said: "I have paid £210 for the tickets. Now I have nine days to make other arrangements."

Miss Susan Palaschak, aged 23, a student from New Jersey, is one of a number of returning Americans stranded by the apparent collapse of the company. She was due to leave today after a year in Britain.

At the office, there was no sign of the head of Expo International, Mr Malcolm Aw, aged 29, who described himself in a newspaper interview this summer as "a dedicated opponent of the absurd IATA fare structure." Advertised telephone numbers were engaged throughout the day.

Trial verdict stands

The Secretary for Scotland, Mr [illegible]on Campbell, has rejected appeal to reopen the case of Temple, aged 18, who was [illegible]nced to two years' detention for an attack on a woman Glasgow park.

The appeal was made by Mr Lambie, Labour MP for [illegible]ral Ayrshire. It was supported by 30,000 signatures, and Church of Scotland staff approved school where was said to be at the of the attack.

Campbell's letter to Mr says: "I regret that no consideration has been that would justify me parting from the decision reached."

was sentenced last for assault and attempted His case was taken up General Assembly of the of Scotland and was discussed in Parliament.

appointed'

Lambie said yesterday: very disappointed that ecretary of State has not the courage to hold a inquiry into this case. can say now is that so far campaign on behalf of Temple is concerned it appear that we have the end of the road.

— UPI

am still going to pursue s aspects of the case in ment, for I think we are d to see the reports that ecretary of State received the justiciary. These he reports upon which the ary of State based his ent.

ere is also the disquieting of the letter which Lord ide (the Scottish judge) posed to have sent to the es of the Church of Scotland, taking unfavourable refer- the attitude of one wit- the Colin Temple case. and to pursue this aspect hen Parliament resumes."

Girl's head found in wood

A man aged 71 who has lived wood near Leatherhead, for 30 years, yesterday another piece of the dis- ered body of a girl. Parts body were discovered last

Edward Churcher, who in a tent at Rowhurst is using his local knowto help police investi- the murder. Today he the torso of the girl in r, after police spent all nd looking for it. The was later found 10 yards

Churcher travels the d area around the town on ial cycle and sidecar. said: "Mr Churcher was by the police to put his ve local knowledge at isposal and bear in mind ely spots for graves." torso was found near the urse wrapped in clothes plastic sheeting.

ost mortem will be held

Vets look askance at charity

By our Correspondent

Dr P. D. Storie-Pugh, president of the British Veterinary Association, warned 700 delegates at the association congress at Lancaster University of strained relations with animal welfare societies. He explained that the societies were taking work from some veterinarians.

Dr Storie-Pugh said later that the establishment of the Harmsworth and Putney Animal Charity Hospitals in London had brought matters to a head.

This had advanced charity work. He said: "We have always cooperated and in some areas relationships are still very good. In others they are strained. The societies are definitely taking work from some practices."

Dr Storie-Pugh said that both sides were talking and he hoped for a "give and take" which would bring about an improved charitable effort in the field where it was most needed.

He said: "All but a few people can afford to take their pets to the veterinary surgeon for a diagnosis. What some cannot afford is prolonged hospitalisation or treatment.

"I am sure the BVA is prepared to work with the societies to establish an amicable health scheme for this need."

Mr Henry Carter, who has a veterinary practice at Enfield, said: "We contend many people are getting charity treatment for their pets when they can afford to pay. We want animal cruelty work and charity in their respective places.

"There are some charity hospital schemes where veterinary surgeons could well be involved."

The congress has a heavy programme of papers over a wide field of domestic and agricultural interest. Talks are scheduled on the Common Market later this week.

Dr Mark Hewitt, of Cornwall, and Mr Robert Thomsett, of the Royal Veterinary College, read a paper yesterday which drew attention to skin diseases in humans caused by domestic pets. They said these could easily be regarded as an allergy complaint.

Dr Hewitt, a specialist in treatment of human skin disorders, said 5 per cent of his patients had skin troubles caused by pets

They said that one pet owner, after suffering a rash for 12 years, was cured when his dog was sent for treatment.

Three fight byelection

Three people will stand in the parliamentary byelection at Stirling and Falkirk on September 16. Nominations closed yesterday.

The Labour candidate is Mr Harry Ewing, a postman, the Conservative Mr David R. Anderson, a solicitor, and the Scottish Nationalist Dr Robert McIntyre, who is Provost of Stirling.

General election: M. MacPherson (Lab.), 22,984; D. R. Anderson (C.), 15,754; I. Murray (SNP), 6,571. Lab. maj. 7,230.

New nuclear sub

[illegible]tsure, the first of a new of nuclear-powered sub- s, is to be launched at in Furness today. She to be completed in the of 1972.



The head of the Jewish Women's Association in Britain, Mrs June Jacobs (above), began a 24hr fast in Bayswater Road, London, near the Soviet Embassy yesterday in protest against the alleged treatment of Mrs Sylva Zalmanson, who is serving 10 years in the Soviet Union for anti-Soviet activities. When Mrs Zalmanson entered the Potma camp she was pregnant but lost her baby. She is now unable to produce her daily quota of hand-stitched fur-lined gloves and the association says that her diet has been cut by half

Army 'beat up Bogside man'

An army major told a court in Londonderry yesterday that he was ordered to turn water cannon on a crowd of 200, including two Ulster MPs, in Bogside 18 days ago because otherwise an operation his men were involved in would have been a total failure.

Major Gerald Gahan was giving evidence against two local MPs—Mr John Hume, MP for Foyle, which includes the Bogside, and Mr Ivan Cooper, MP for Mid-Londonderry — both Civil Rights leaders who are charged with three others under the Special Powers Act. All five are accused of failing to comply with an order by army officers.

The MPs, together with Michael Canavan (47), of Talbot Park; William Gallagher (47), of Woodleigh Terrace, both of Londonderry; and Hugh Logue (27), of Clayd, Co. Londonderry, are also accused of remaining in an assembly after the persons constituting the assembly had been ordered to disperse. Logue is further charged with riotous behaviour.

Police shut and bolted the court's steel-plated doors as a crowd of several hundred tried to rush the entrance. Missiles were thrown as a large number of people surged forward. Armed troops keeping watch at upstairs windows were jeered at.

As the trouble built up outside, Mr Graham Hill defending the five accused, alleged that one of them, Hugh Logue, was beaten by soldiers. Mr Hill said to a Corporal Smith, who was giving evidence: "Your snatch squad viciously assaulted Logue, who was one of the people trying to keep the peace that day."

Corporal Smith replied: "I did not assault him."

A second member of the snatch squad, Marine Neil Massey, told Mr Hill he hit Logue twice on the head with a baton because Logue was resisting arrest. "We dragged him by the hair back to our lines. Another marine dragged him by his clothing," he said.

Mr Hill: "You are lying to cover up your cowardly attack on this man."

Marine Massey: "That is not true."

Major Gahan told Mr Robert Carsewell, prosecuting, that when the water cannon was used the majority of the crowd scattered. But some of those who remained threw stones and bottles at the troops.

Fourteen rubber bullets were fired at them. The order to use the cannon came from the brigade commander. Before it was used, Hume had gone to the major and said that he could control the crowd for 30 minutes. He warned the major that the military would "set Londonderry alight" if they came along the road.

Major Gahan said he repeated a request to the crowd to disperse. The crowd, which had earlier been unaggressive, refused and sat down in the street, blocking the road. It was then that the cannon was brought up.

Cross-examining, Mr Charles Hill told Major Gahan: "You knew Mr Hume's reputation as a man of peace. Before the water cannon was brought up this proposition was put to you by a man of peace that the army should withdraw and the crowd would do the same. That would have been a far more peaceful solution. But you simply got your orders to go in and clear the crowd. I put it to you that that was a very bad choice."

Major Gahan replied: "I am not prepared to discuss the orders I was given. I am a soldier, and do what I am told. My duty was to carry out the operation of clearing the road with the minimum amount of force."

He said that Mr Hume was definitely trying to pacify the crowd, but lost control of one aggressive faction. He accepted that a priest, Father Bradley, was also trying to keep the peace. He did not see the defendants Canavan, Cooper, or Logue.

Mr Hume said he saw a snatch squad chase Logue into a garden. As Logue was dragged out by his hair, he screamed that he had been beaten and pleaded with Mr Hume to stay with him. Mr Hume said he then tried to step in to assist Logue, a schoolteacher, and was himself arrested.

All five defendants were allowed bail.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

● The Rev. Sean Gabriel McManus (27), younger brother of Mr Frank McManus, MP for Fermanagh, South Tyrone, was fined £20 at Enniskillen Magistrates' Court yesterday for obstructing a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. McManus, a member of the Redemptorist Order attached to St Mary's Church in Perth, told the magistrate, Mr John Adams, that he refused to recognise the court, and later said he would not pay the fine.

Young explorers are home

By our own Reporter

The British Schools Exploring Society's expedition to Iceland, which returned to Leith on Saturday, reported a successful initial period of scientific work by the specialist parties of glaciologists, geologists, botanists, and fresh water biologists.

Mr D. J. Mordaunt, the expedition's leader, said yesterday: "Pride of place must go to the glaciologists, who spent 14 consecutive nights on the Langjokull icecap. They successfully weathered two spells of bad weather, enjoyed long periods of magnificent sunshine, and completed an ambitious programme of work and movement."

The society, in spite of its title, is not restricted to schoolboys. Mr Mordaunt emphasised that the party had included two youths working in industry, three from the army, three from the air force, and four police cadets.

This year's expedition, which included 16 leaders and specialists and 66 youths, will cost about £7,000, and participants are expected to contribute about £170 each. But bursaries and local education authority grants ensure that no one considered suitable for a place in an expedition is ever turned away through lack of money.

The society was founded in 1932 by the late Surgeon-Commander G. Murray Levic, who took part in Scott's Antarctic expedition of 1910-12.

Entered for the Open

News cuttings taken from the Guardian are to form part of the material to be sent next year to students studying technology with the Open University. The idea, says Professor Geoffrey Holister, is to give students opportunities during their demanding studies to "put their feet up" and read round their subject.

Subjects covered by the cuttings will be systems, economics and industry, measurement, cities, ecology and the environment, and transport.

Poster for band 'not decent'

A MAN claimed at the Torbay court yesterday that he was the only man in Britain to be prosecuted for displaying posters which had been circulated nationally. Lionel Murrell Digby (35), of LMD Entertainments, Ltd., Market Street, Torquay, was ordered to pay a total of £40 in fines and £10 costs.

Digby had denied four offences under the Indecent Advertisements Act of 1889, two of giving to a man pictures and printed matter of an indecent nature to be fixed on boards so as to be visible to people in Fleet Street and Union Street, Torquay, and two of fixing pictures and printed matter of an indecent nature to a window in Market Street, Torquay, and a hoarding at Torquay Town Hall.

Detective Constable James Copeland said that the posters were advertising the Edgar Broughton Band. Digby had asked him: "What is wrong with a nude man and woman?" He told Digby: "The arrangement of the words Edgar Broughton Band is in an indecent manner." Digby replied: "I don't see anything wrong with it unless you have a twisted mind."

World's food supply in doubt

By JOHN FAIRHALL, Agricultural Correspondent

A mammoth question mark is placed against the long-term future of world food supplies by the 1970-1 Commodity Review and Outlook of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which is published today. In the short-term the review gives a depressing report on the economic health of the world's farmers, and particularly those of the developing countries.

The value of agricultural exports in 1970 jumped up by $4,060 millions to a record level of $30,814 millions. But inflation of production costs meant that higher prices and export earnings while benefiting the producing countries, produced no tangible benefits at farm level.

For the developing countries, the disturbing development was a further decline in their share of world agricultural exports. The reason was the gains by the developed countries, particularly by the United States in fats and oil exports, and by Italy and Japan in rice exports.

The question posed by the review—and the health and political stability of many developing countries depends on an answer being found to it—is this:

"How to reconcile the need for higher export earnings from exports of agricultural products with that for improvement in the position of agricultural producers in both the developed and developing countries, while preserving a reasonable degree of market stability and an approximate balance between supply and demand at the world level?"

Looking ahead, the review says there is every reason to "remain circumspect." The conditions that pushed up prices and trade in 1970 were on the whole temporary. Rice output is likely to be up on 1970 but with falling prices. Wheat production in 1970-1 is also expected to rise, with prices falling or at best remaining static.

World supplies of pigmeat and poultry are likely to increase with a smaller expansion in beef and veal and exports of mutton and lamb standing still. But strong consumer demand should keep retail meat prices rising. Output of milk and milk products is expected to rise but trade is likely to decline.

A warning that the underlying situation of excess productive capacity in relation to demand has not changed to any marked degree is given by the review. It specifically cites milk and dairy products, wheat, fats and oils and, in the longer run, coffee.

"The FAO Commodity Review and Outlook 1970-1" (Price $5.50)

Officer on secrets charge

A Navy sub lieutenant was remanded in custody at Portsmouth yesterday charged under the Official Secrets Act with passing to another person a sketch which may have been useful to an enemy.

Sub-Lieutenant David Bingham (31), who is attached to HMS Rothesay, was in court for two minutes while Chief Inspector John Chilcott, made the formal application for remand until Tuesday. The charge against Bingham, whose home address was given as near Portsmouth, is "that for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State you did on a date unknown between April 1 and May 31, 1971, within the county of Surrey, communicate to another person a sketch which was calculated to be or might be or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

The court was told arrangements would be made for legal aid forms to be completed.

Channel record

Miss Corrie Ebbelaar, a Dutch swimming instructress aged 22, has broken the women's England to France Channel swimming record. She made the crossing in 10 hours 40 minutes, beating the previous record of 13 hours 40 minutes set by Greta Anderson, of the US, in 1964.



A policeman makes out a ticket to himself and buys a stake in a raffle for the 14 millionth Volkswagen at Euston railway station yesterday. The raffle will benefit the World Wildlife Fund

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Ministry spanners in new works

From Judy Hillman in Corby

CORBY, the overtly Scottish new town in the heart of Northamptonshire, is putting on a brave face at is recovers from Mr Peter Walker's directive to stop building homes to rent once the current programme of about 600 is up and ready for occupation.

The peremptory order to get more private builders in to erect houses for sale for any further expansion is so obviously going to make life difficult that the development corporation has decided on an even greater effort to attract firms and people and reach its target of 83,000 people by the 1990s. There are now 47,713, according to the latest census figures.

After all, the shopping centre now under construction is geared to such a future. So are the general prosperity and social balance of a town that is still heavily overdependent on the steel industry that still brings in a continuing flow of Glaswegians following on the original move by Stewart and Lloyd's.

"We are determined to do it by hook or by crook" the general manager, Brigadier Hugh Hamilton, says. In other words, Corby will not give up the battle in order to make life easier for the more ambitious expansions planned at neighbouring Northampton and Peterborough, and the planned new city of Milton Keynes.

Of course, it is not Corby's fault if consecutive Governments have overstretched the new town's programme in Middle England which was designed specifically to cope with London overspill before the decline in the capital's population became quite so rapid or quite so clear.

Corby's task will certainly be uphill unless Whitehall decides to interpret its latest policy directive with less rigidity than at first appears. The town desperately needs industrial diversification, jobs which employ men rather than women. As one person in youth employment explained, for boys in the general average bracket and below who want ordinary work there is the choice of the British Steel Corporation or the British Steel Corporation.

"If we do get a big firm, and we always hope we might, and if we can overcome Department of Trade and Industry objections and get an industrial development certificate, we want to be in a position to say these houses will be up for you," Brigadier Hamilton says. "Unless we have got a rented programme, we do not feel we can do this."

He has not entirely abandoned all hope for the West German car components firm that so likes Corby's location near Coventry and Birmingham, and would have brought up to 1,000 jobs, but which the DTI firmly turned down.

And, in any event, there is the immediate prospect of a fair sized warehouse — which does not require those ever-elusive industrial development certificates. He can understand the Government's emphasis on areas of high unemployment—Corby's is running at 3.2 per cent — but feels that if firms are prepared to give up the very generous grants available in the development areas they should be allowed to go to the new town of their choice.

He would at least like to be allowed to hold detailed contingency plans for homes ready for tender and construction for the time when a really likely candidate is in view. The private builder can scarcely be expected to be so speculative.

As far as the Government's desire to see more houses sold, the brigadier is quite prepared to try to make anything the corporation builds more saleable, and has even sought advice from a national developer, so that it better understands the needs of the private market. But he wishes to keep up standards, which new towns have always held high, and which the normal private builder has not.

However, the private builder will certainly be encouraged to move in, though Corby, with 90 per cent of its housing owned by the local council or the development corporation, presents particular problems. Wilson's of Northampton, who are building 300 homes for sale, look on the town as a real headache. They have recently cut their price by £100 to £3,995, but still the properties do not sell. Elsewhere in the county such homes at higher prices are off their books even though they are not due for completion until the spring.

Scots often like to rent, and this is, not surprisingly, prevalent in this very Scottish town, whose hotel is called Strathclyde, and which holds Highland Games. Then, when people do decide to buy, many prefer to move right out into an atmosphere different from a new town's. Any others interested, who can benefit from the Government's special 20 per cent discount on new town houses up for sale, are scarcely going to bother to pay the full market price.

So Wilson's has been advertising in Glasgow for potential customers who might be coming south and looking for other possibilities from outside Corby—perhaps young couples who cannot afford to buy their own homes in the more expensive Bedford region.

There has been further evidence of the difficulties private builders find in Corby. About two years ago, developers were asked to produce schemes for houses under £4,000, between £4,000 and £5,000, and over £5,000, on land which was to be sold at a fixed price. Wilson's were, in fact, successful in the first category. But the firms chosen for the other two price tags have vanished from the scene without laying a brick.

The Department of the Environment emphasises that its action in respect of Corby was a particular response to a particular situation, because the corporation pressed for information about its future. It would be interesting to know whether the Department, in spite of a special mission by Mr Paul Channon, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, really understood the special circumstances of the town, the very real need for new male employment, and therefore an available supply of homes, to bind with the difficulties of attracting private enterprise on any scale to build them.

Bomb trial is delayed for a month

The trial of Jack Prescott and Ian Purdie, which was due to start today at the Central Criminal Court, will not now begin before October 4.

Prescott and Purdie were arrested in February and March this year. By the time the trial begins they will have been in custody for seven and eight months respectively.

Purdie (24), a film technician of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth, and Prescott (26), a decorator, of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, both South London, are charged with causing explosions likely to endanger life. Prescott is also charged with causing explosions at the home of the Secretary for Employment, Mr Robert Carr, at Hadley Green Road, Barnet, and causing explosions outside the Royal Albert Hall, London, and at the Department of Employment, St James's Square, London.

Mr John Mathew, for the Crown, yesterday applied for the adjournment "with extreme reluctance." He said the case should be put off for a minimum of three weeks, because new material had to be analysed. Six other people had been arrested, he said.

Prescott shouted from the dock: "It always is for the prosecution."

Judge Bernard Gillis said: "You are not entitled to address the court as you are represented. You must behave yourself in the appropriate manner of this court."

Mr Mathew said an application for an adjournment in August had been refused, but since then six people had been arrested and a large quantity of explosive material had been found.

Investigations could lead to further evidence being given against Purdie and Prescott, and it might be necessary to seek to join the two accused with one or more of the other six accused. That decision could not be made until the investigation was complete.

Mr John Platts Mills, QC, for Prescott, said the trial should proceed today. If the two accused were joined with others it might be another six months before their case came up.

Mr George Shindler, QC, for Purdie, said Purdie had asserted his innocence from the start. He also opposed the application, and said a great deal of trouble had been taken by everybody to get the case ready for today.

Judge Gillis, adjourning the trial, provisionally, until October 4, said: "The Crown has said that other material has come into its hands and in the interests of justice this ought to be examined."

Island tax row ends

A dispute over which cars should pay road tax on St Mary's in the Isles of Scilly has ended with all drivers becoming liable.

The tax was imposed in April, but applied to only 1½ miles of the 11 miles of roadway on the island. The other 9½ miles belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall and private roads were not liable. But now the island council has taken over all the roads, and in return for the £25 tax the roads are to be classified and will qualify for grants.



Oscar, an orang-utan born in the spring, drinking milk at Bristol Zoo where he is being brought up by hand after rejection by his mother.

Council control of courts urged

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

Clerks of county councils have told the Government that the proposed new county councils should be responsible for running magistrates' courts.

A memorandum by the Society of Clerks of the Peace and County Councils, which has more than 50 members, criticises the suggestion, made in a Government consultative paper, that magistrates' courts should be centrally administered by the Lord Chancellor's department.

It says the society is convinced that a local level of administration is needed for the selection and training of magistrates, their organisation into effective units, and the provision of staff, buildings, and equipment. The Government's proposals for local government reorganisation gave a unique opportunity to reorganise the courts as part of the new county system.

Many members of the society believe it would be as undesirable to have a centrally-controlled magistracy as to have a centrally-controlled police force. Those who advocated central control had "not worked out in detail the changes which would have to be made, or the cost of making them."

Local government reorganisation, creating 51 counties in England and Wales, would give an opportunity to end the illogical pattern of petty sessional areas in some parts of the country. The new counties would be coherent areas, and the county authorities would be able to integrate court administration with other services.

The "nationalisation" plan has already been criticised by the Central Council of Magistrates' Courts Committees, but the Magistrates' Association has given its support to the idea.

Showing a second-best flag

By our Planning Correspondent

THE QUALITY of British Embassies is scathingly criticised in the current issue of the "Architectural Review." It illustrates 22 buildings erected over the past 20 years by the Directorate of Estate Management Overseas of the Department of the Environment (or formerly that good friend, the Ministry of Public Building and Works).

"Though functionally never less than adequate none is architecturally distinguished and none would qualify for inclusion in an anthology of the best British buildings of the last 20 years."

This list includes Bonn, Washington, New Delhi, Monrovia, Saigon, Tehran, Ottawa, Oslo, Colombo, Madrid, Gaberones, Jerusalem, Kampala, Stockholm, Tel-Aviv, Jakarta, Buenos Aires, Mbabane, Athens, The Hague, Lusaka, and Islamabad.

The reasons for failure are plain, the magazine says. It claims that the former Ministry never lived down the dyed-in-the-wool reputation of its predecessor, the Office of Works. In addition, it says that the fact that departmental promotion comes through seniority and that dismissal is virtually impossible will continue to discourage the best architects from taking jobs with the department.

The "Review's" solution is the employment of more outside firms chosen on merit rather than reputation. "The Directorate's objection that it cannot build up a good team if it gives all its plum jobs away, and that it knows best what is needed anyhow, would be valid if the actual results were more encouraging," the magazine says.

Girl fined for razor threat

A wife aged 17 threatened to slash the throat of another girl with a razor, Leicester magistrates were told yesterday.

Mrs Mary Ellen Fogarty, of Egbert Street, Moss Side, Manchester, was said to have made the threat at Saturday's Leicester City-Manchester City match, during which 16 people were arrested. She was fined £50 after admitting using threatening behaviour.

Francesca Martin (also 17), of Forbes Street, West Gorton, Manchester, was fined £50 after admitting carrying an offensive weapon, a knife.

Daniel Yuille (19), of Almeys Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, admitted using threatening behaviour and was fined the maximum of £100. He was involved in a scuffle.

Fines totalling £365 were imposed at Edinburgh yesterday on 14 people involved in incidents at Saturday's "local derby" between Hearts and Hibernian. All pleaded guilty to breaches of the peace.

MORE HOME NEWS ON PAGE 12

Walker backs housing groups

Councils should give hous... associations 100 per cent lo... to buy or convert houses, o... improve and repair them, ... Peter Walker, Secretary for ... Environment, said yesterday.

Mr Walker is recommend... a model scheme for l... authority assistance, based ... one drawn up by the Nati... Federation of Housing Socie... and the London Hou... Associations Committee. ... loans would be for 30 years ... would include professional ... legal costs.

A covering letter from ... Department to local author... said the voluntary hou... movement held a special p... in Government housing poli... The associations were par... larly well-suited to play a ... part in the conversion ... improvement of existing ho...

Communes

"It is important that aut... ties should appreciate ... charitable funds cannot be r... upon to provide the neces... finance for a large-scale ... gramme and that housing ... ciations may need 100 per ... mortgages," the letter sai...

Mr Walker was told ye... day that councils should ... similar backing to housing ... munes.

A report by Chimera, a St... University working party ... communal living, says the ... a growing need for ho... which encourages sense of ... munity. Not all homes sh... be self-contained single-fa... units.

The benefits of communa... ing were that the occu... could cooperate on buying ... cooking food and share ... things as washing machine ... television.

Jobs like decorating, ba... ting, and housework could ... be shared, and the anxie... becoming ill with nobody to ... after one would go the r... says.

A commune housing a ... cian, a mechanic, an elect... and a solicitor would rest ... an interchange of profes... and other skills.

'Duty' to warn shopper...

Supermarkets should ... required to put warning si... exits to remind custome... check shopping bags for u... goods, says the "Justice ... Peace and Local Gover... Review."

The journal sympathises ... the suggestion of Mr John ... nam, Conservative MP ... Exeter, who raised the qu... in the Commons recently ... "supermarkets which pu... sales pressures shoul... obliged to warn customer... innocently succumbed to ... to check their bags befor... left."

"Everyone with expe... in the magistrates' courts ... that shoplifting cases can ... be among the most d... magistrates have to decid... journal says.

"The boundaries b... confusion and cupidity c... very ill-defined."

The journal emphasis... responsibility of store d... who "spend vast sums of ... making goods attractive ... easily available to p... customers," to take every ... in the first place to pre... deter shoplifting.

School fo... offender...

Plans to send some of... back to school rather t... prison were outlined yes... A community training ce... to be built in Gloucest... in the next five years.

Mr Michael Ingram, ch... of the county's Probati... After-care Committee, s... the centre would be ... cheaper than sending p... prison. It would help ... offenders a better educat... teach them to play a full ... in the community.

It would not be custod... offenders would attend d... days or for weekend ... The centre would be suit... many people at presen... in prison or on probati...

...ncil set ...ay as i...

Planners 'are in politic...

By our Planning Correspondent

Planners are political and their work can offset society's inequalities, an international summer planning school in Southampton was told yesterday.

Dr Ray Pahl, senior lecturer in sociology at the University of Kent, said: "Whatever planners advise is political in that all planning decisions imply that some gain and some lose."

Dr Pahl, who is associated with the inquiry into the Greater London Development Plan, criticised the Royal Town Planning Institute for not "taking a stand" on the fact that low incomes are the key factor leading to bad environment in the centre of cities.

Planners often admitted that low incomes were the key factor, he said, but they did nothing to get the message across. "Other professions, perhaps suffering less from feelings of inferiority, are prepared to lead public campaigns for what they considered to be best for society, alerting us, for example, to the relationship between smoking and lung cancer and pressing governments to take action.

"Until the Royal Town Planning Institute is willing to take a similar stand on the ... ship between low pay ... environmental quality ... have serious doubts ... professional maturity."

Dr Pahl said it was ... to try to operate on ... society plans that mer... served existing social ... tials. Any action wa... to decry, penalise, or re... options.

"If planners are tak... sions and doing their ... human social enginee... will still remain unpop... reviled by many. The... cannot please all the p... the time — and they ... certainly not try to do s...

You don't look like your parents, so why have cheques that look like theirs?

National Westminster have produced a series of cheques specially for students. All you have to do to get them is open an account with NatWest.

We've got more branches than any other bank, so if there isn't one actually in your university or college, there's always one nearby. And if you open an account with us now, we'll transfer it to the nearest branch when you go up.

Provided you're a full-time student, and you keep in the black, we won't charge you for looking after your account.

There's no charge for the specially designed cheques, either. Each student cheque book contains several original designs in different colours.

They don't look a bit like your Dad's.

But they're perfectly acceptable to everyone.

And that really is the whole idea of a cheque.



National Westminster Bank

Simply there to help

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

DAY ONE: Delegates rejected a resolution which sought to provide a seat on the General Council for all trade unions with more than 150,000 members. Lord Cooper, in his presidential address, spoke of the value of cost-of-living escalator clauses in wage settlements. Mr Ian Mikardo, Chairman of the Labour Party, questioned some of the most popular arguments for British entry in the Common Market. Mr Tom Jackson paid tribute to the help his Post Office workers received during their seven-week strike. A woman delegate expressed concern over the Government's commitment to equal pay.

Lord Cooper wants escalator clauses in wage settlements

Lord Cooper, President of the TUC, in an opening address to the delegates, spoke of the value of cost-of-living escalator clauses in wage settlements as a means of fighting inflation.

The whole of the postwar period had demonstrated that a real wage increase of 10 per cent was far and away better than 10 per cent completely eroded by subsequent inflation, he said.



Lord Cooper

"In an inflationary situation such as we are facing—trade unions have had to demand substantial wage increases solely to maintain the purchasing power of existing incomes. It is understandable that workers should not be content with wage increases that are eaten away by rising prices before their claim can be negotiated."

Workers were hoping that the recommendation of the Confederation of British Industries that manufacturers to hold down prices would work. "If prices can be held reasonably while economic growth takes place, the negotiators will be able to draft wage claims that give members a real increase without provoking excessive inflation.

"It should be possible, by the use of an escalator clause, to index in the real value of the increase negotiated."

Lord Cooper described the past year as one of the "most troublesome and perplexing" years for trade unions since the end of World War.

"There were those who were critical when the Labour Government was in power. But with a doctrinaire Conservative Government at Westminster, we are left in no doubt as to the difference between the two parties.

"We have witnessed the humbling spectacle of a Government inept and sitting on the side lines, while great firms, with famous names and employing either directly or indirectly many thousands of workers, run into difficulties to the point of bankruptcy.

"We have watched in amazement as the Government has deliberately abandoned some of the economic weapons used by the Labour Government, particularly those intended to help in the development areas.

"Even as unemployment in Scotland, the North-east, Lancashire, Wales, and Northern Ireland has climbed to almost pre-war levels, this Government has until recently merely shrugged its shoulders."

Turning to the Industrial Relations Act, Lord Cooper said the charge against the Act was not just that it was anti-union and divisive: *It was also that it was largely irrelevant to the real industrial questions.*

"The Prime Minister has said recently that the Government saw its Industrial Relations Act as a vital part of its economic policies. A Government which thinks that one of the most divisive pieces of legislation of modern times is helpful to the economy must be living in a world remote from ordinary people."

Yet even the present Government—"the most doctrinaire of all Britain's postwar Governments"—had been forced to modify its economic policies.

"Even it could not bring itself to acquiesce in the closing down of Rolls-Royce. And at last we have seen it taking steps to activate demand for the products of our industries and so to put more life into the economy. Though these steps are long overdue and probably not adequate enough, we welcome them as a start."

Lord Cooper specified several tasks for trade unions. They had to work to improve the position of low-paid workers; they had to press the Government to increase old-age pensions; and they must insist that the Government stops its discrimination against the public sector in wage negotiations.

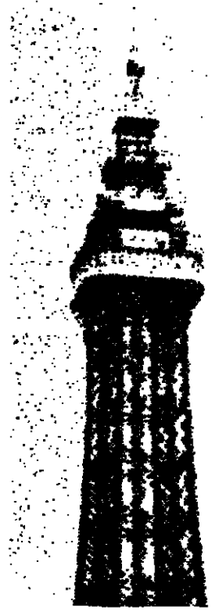
The trade union movement had gone from strength to strength in spite of the problems of the past year. "One fact stands out. It is that in a year when trade unionism has been under vicious attack, more and more workers have come to realise the value of trade union organisation."

The growth in membership had added to the power and influence of the trade union movement. "No Government — not even this Government—can entirely ignore a trade union centre which speaks on behalf of workers in every industry in the country."

The increase in educational standards had been associated with a growing demand within industry for participation in decisions that affected workers' lives. "At present this feeling may express itself not so much as a desire for representation in the boardroom as for more democracy in the workshop. Understandably, however, the trade union movement's need is to expand its influence at every level where decisions affecting the interests of work-people are taken in industry and government."

Lord Cooper ended: "The need for new forms of administration within the trade union movement itself and more worker involvement in our decisions become self-evident. We have adapted ourselves in the past. I am confident we can do so in the future."

TUC at Blackpool



Reports by John Torode, Labour Correspondent, Malcolm Dean, Keith Harper, James Lewis

Lords ruling causes alarm

The attention of Congress to the far-reaching implications of a House of Lords ruling on a redundancy payment case was drawn by Mr G. Eastwood, of the Association of Patternmakers and Allied Craftsmen.

A member of his union, he said, had been awarded a redundancy payment by an industrial tribunal which decided that a notice posted on a works notice board by the employer, instructing all employees to report to new premises, did not constitute a written offer of alternative employment to the individual concerned.

In another case, however, the Lords had ruled that a notice posted on a factory wall was sufficient offer of alternative employment. If the worker did not see it, the fault was his.

This ruling, Mr Eastwood, claimed, introduced an element of artificiality into the Redundancy Payments Act.

No fraternising by brothers

Mr Mikardo told this anecdote: "I recall when I was MP for Reading, the secretary of one of the local trade union branches used to send me highly fraternal letters in viciously vitriolic terms. I still treasure them. One letter said: 'Dear Sir and Bro: That speech you made on steel nationalisation last Sunday was a load of tripe. I hope that at the next election the people of this town will throw you out on your bloody neck. Yours fraternally.'"

Eurofanatics slammed by Mikardo

Mr Ian Mikardo, Chairman of the Labour Party, conveying fraternal greetings, delivered a strongly anti-Common Market speech.

He said it was a myth to suggest that growth was determined by size and that Britain was too small a market to take full advantage of economies of scale in production.

It was also misleading to suggest that a larger market raised productivity by permitting longer manufacturing runs. It was not possible "to get economies of scale indefinitely as your batch size increases." It was possible to obtain economies only up to a certain point and then the curve flattened out.

Mr Mikardo also questioned the value the Common Market offered in encouraging technological exchanges and partnerships between industries in member countries.

Mr Mikardo said there were far more technological exchanges and partnerships outside the Common Market and across its frontiers than there were within it.

"The European countries themselves are queueing up to buy British, American, and Japanese know-how. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. You'll have to look very hard to find any evidence that technological co-operation in the Common Market has produced more advanced products than those of other countries.

"The best textile machinery in Europe is made not in the Common Market but in Switzerland, the best power plants in the Soviet Union, the best glassware in Czechoslovakia, the best paper machinery in Sweden, the best optical instruments in East Germany, the best leather goods in Austria, and if you want to go outside Great Britain—and I don't—you get the best ships in Norway, the best beer in Denmark and Czechoslovakia, the best heavy vehicles in Sweden, the best farm products in Ireland and Denmark.

"If only the Eurofanatics would occasionally lift up their eyes to horizons a bit wider than their holy sextet, they might stop denigrating the rest of Europe, including, most particularly our own country."



Ian Mikardo

Mr Mikardo spoke with pleasure of the healing of the breach between the trade union movement and the Labour Party. The National Executive of the party had accepted the total and unconditional repeal of the Industrial Relations Act.

"It's a great pity that this meeting of minds on industrial relations didn't happen five years ago: if it had, we might well still be meeting under a Labour Government today."

Co-op wishes for unity

Mr T. E. Graham, of the Co-operative Union, said that the traumatic circumstances facing the Co-operative Movement had forced it to face the fact that the pattern of benevolent paternalism had no place in modern society.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of the Labour Movement was that it had not found a way of developing the maximum strength of the working-class movement. "Would that all the trade unionists were also members of the Labour Party and supporters of the Co-operative Movement; would that we could claim the 13 million people who voted Labour at the last election were trade unionists and supported their local Co-operative societies."

The Movement needed 100 per cent support from those it regarded as its friends. Mr Graham, who was conveying fraternal greetings to Congress, added: "There is little joy in ensuring the survival and growth of one wing of the Labour Movement only to see another stumble, and perhaps fall."

Guardian pamphlet

The "Guardian" reports of the Trades Union Congress, together with our leading articles, will be reprinted as a pamphlet.

It will be available at the end of next week, price 25p. post free, from the Circulation Manager, The Guardian, Room 22, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester, and 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1.

Council set-up to stay as it is

W. L. Kendall (Civil and Public Services Association) said that the extent to which the General Council of Congress could act effectively on behalf of its members was limited directly to the extent to which it was representative of the trade union movement as a whole.

Moving that the constitution of the General Council should be revised, he said that, as a result of changes in trade union membership and amalgamations, the constitution imperfectly provided for representation of the smaller affiliated unions. It was essential that organisations representing substantial membership were not left outside the General Council.

The best way to achieve this was to agree that the council should, in future, consist of at least one member from each union with a minimum of 100,000 members, or a number to be determined from time to time by Congress.

There should also be one member from each of a number of groups consisting of organisations which, collectively, included 150,000 but which were not directly represented.

He moved that the General Council should give detailed consideration to such a scheme and report back next year.

The motion was supported by Mr J. O. Vickers (Civil Service Union) who said that his union, with 30,000 members, had no representation on the General Council. The proposal would not worsen the position of the smallest unions and would, furthermore, accelerate the amalgamation of smaller unions where this was necessary.

Clive Jenkins (Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs) said that the present structure, designed for a movement of two million members, had been grafted on to an organisation of 10 million. The council represented a "ghostly membership of dead trade unionists." For representational purposes, groups of unions were "accidentally botched together" for reasons long since forgotten.

To link professional, clerical, and entertainment unions together for group purposes was like suggesting an amalgamation between entertainment and the fish trade. It was a ragbag. He would also abolish groups consisting only of women workers, which was based on an ancient system of nineteenth-century organisation.

Mr W. Mowbray (Scottish Union of Mineworkers) asked what was the significance of 150,000 if it was not to represent sectional interests? Congress had to be united, and the important thing was to ensure that the members of the General Council should be "the right people to represent the trade union movement."

The general secretary, Mr Vic Feather, asking Congress to oppose the motion, said that the General Council was aware of changes in the character of the trade union movement. It did make changes in representation. Wool and cotton unions, for instance, had been reduced from three members to one.

He accused the sponsors of the motion of "pushing their own boat." If 150,000 were to be accepted as the criterion for General Council membership, two of the three unions that would secure representation would be the Civil and Public Services Association and ASTMS. The third would be SOGAT Division A.

Once an arithmetical basis was adopted for representation, there would be a strong case for proportional representation. The whole subject called for careful scrutiny. The General Council could itself suggest seven or eight schemes for representation, but that proposed in the motion did not provide the exact answer.

The motion was defeated without a vote.

Strike 'lie' nailed

A tribute to the help which the trade union movement provided the postmen during their seven-week strike earlier this year was paid by Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers.

Mr Jackson said that more than £200,000 had been given to his union towards a strike fund, and many more thousands in interest-free loans. All these would be repaid.

"It would be pointless to hide the fact that many of our members believe that not enough was done by the movement to help us," Mr Jackson said. "This is a theme which is often referred to in the press. It is a lie I would like to nail."

All that could have been done was done, bearing in mind the present structure of the movement. This did not mean that the Post Office Union was satisfied with the present level of mutual assistance in the movement, and on Thursday the union would be putting forward proposals to improve the system.

The dahlia symbol

The TUC's affiliated membership figure of 10,002,204 appeared over the conference platform on a large banner accompanied by a mysterious floral emblem which, Mr Vic Feather explained, was a dahlia.

Its significance, he said, was that the dahlia was first introduced in 1864, the year the TUC was born, "and its choicest blooms appear in September."

Members would not be surprised to learn that it came in a variety of hues, but when brought together they blended to form a perfect whole. "And the more you try to cut it back, the stronger it grows."

Equal pay passion

An impassioned appeal for stronger action by unions on equal pay for women was made by Mrs Anna Solomen, who said there was a strong suspicion that the present Government was not anxious to see legislation enacted.

The Equal Pay Act of 1970, with its promise of operation in 1975, was far from being "in the bag," and she urged Congress to fight for an immediate programme for equal pay. Women, she said, were sick of the patronising clichés at their expense.

No union wage claim in future, she declared, should go forward without a specific clause on equal pay. "Women are waking up in every direction, but the unions seem completely unaware of it." Militant action on this one issue could bring about the death of the present Government.

Today's agenda

The agenda for today includes:

Industrial Training;
Trade Union Organisation;
The Industrial Relations Bill;
Social Insurance and Industrial Welfare.

This building is more than new. It's news.

That is, as well as being newly-completed by Wimpey, it is *radically* different.

The complete block is insulated against every kind of weather and incorporates a heat recovery air conditioning system.

Heat-gains from lights, occupants and machinery are recovered through the light fittings, the air being filtered, cooled or heated, and returned to the offices.

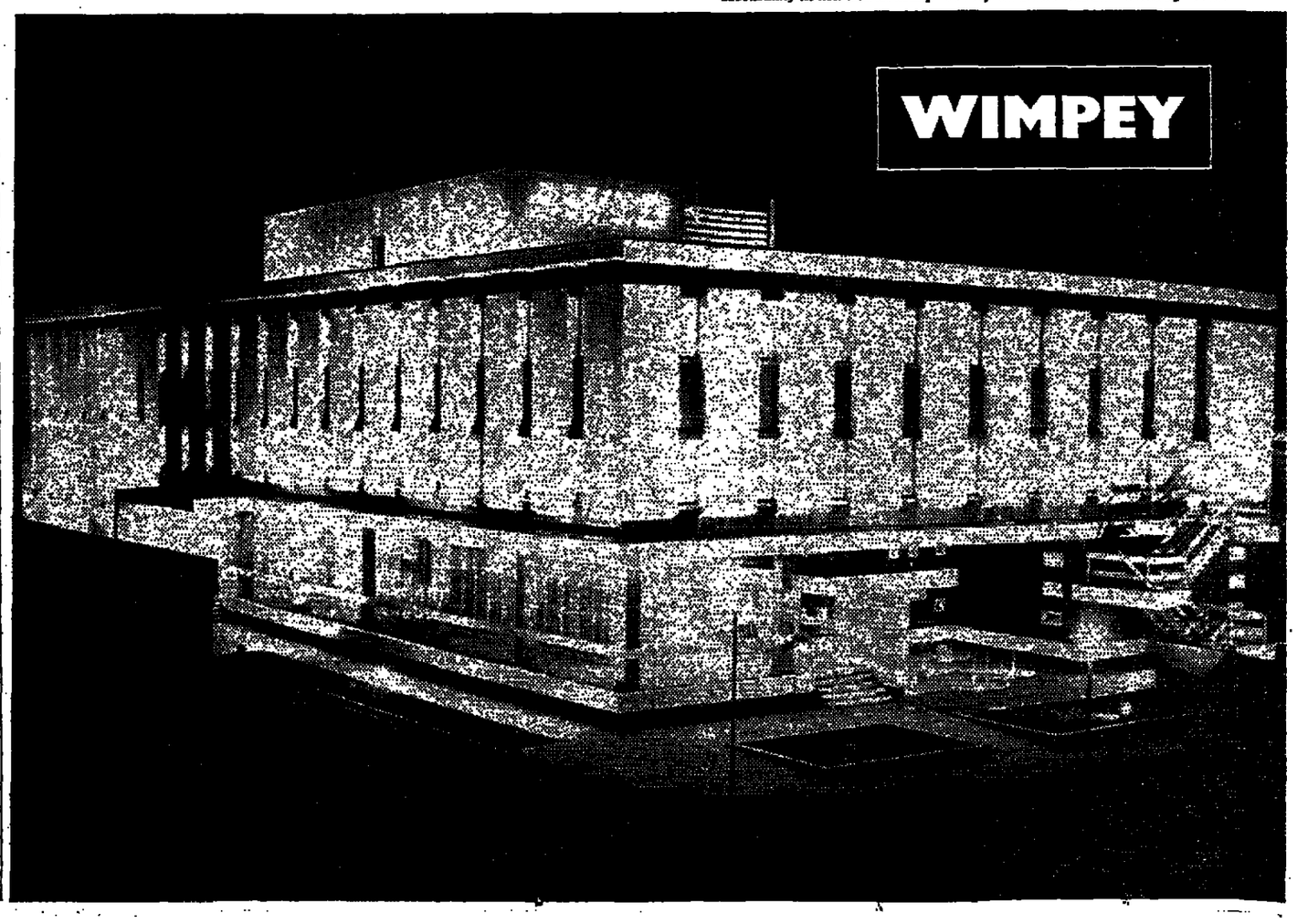
And this revolutionary installation, carried out by Thorn-Benham, means three things... capital costs and running costs, *both* are less: and greater employee comfort is provided.

This South Western Electricity Board's office building was constructed by the Wimpey Bristol organisation who also co-ordinated the specialist sub-contractors and suppliers.

It is not a lone example. Co-operation between the local Wimpey organisation and the Yorkshire Electricity Board resulted in the recent completion of a similar example of integrated environmental design. Elsewhere Wimpey have been engaged on two further projects under the direction of the North Eastern Electricity Board.

Great national organisations working for the common good—at local level.

Avonbank, the new district headquarters of the South Western Electricity Board.





CLAUDE CONFORTE'S AS MAN IN "ORGHAST"

Orghast is a wicked myth

HENRY POPKIN reports from the Shiraz Festival on a class play from the International Centre for Theatre Research, presented by Peter Brook. 'Orghast' was written by Ted Hughes in three dead tongues and a fourth of his own invention. Watching it is like attending a play in a foreign language, except that nobody understands the principal language, and no translation is available...

PETER BROOK AND TED HUGHES

AT THE FIFTH SHIRAZ Festival in Iran, Peter Brook is presenting the class play of his International Centre for Theatre Research. That is to say, his young Paris-based company is performing "Orghast," written by the poet Ted Hughes in three dead tongues and in a fourth language of his own making, a language that is itself called Orghast.

Watching it is like attending a play in any other foreign language—with some important qualifications: the principal language is entirely unintelligible to the audience, and the text is unavailable in translation. Attending plays in foreign languages is getting to be a common experience, but, at Jerzy Grotowski's Laboratory Theatre, even the spectator whose knowledge of Polish is confined to "hello" and "goodbye" can read the director's notes and, usually the original text of the work Grotowski has chosen to interpret. Here, however, the language and the text are equally mysterious, with the text illuminated only by Brook's gnomic references to Aeschylus' "Prometheus Bound," Calderon's "Life is a Dream," and the archetypal struggle between father and son.

(That is, theoretically "Orghast" is a mystery; in actual fact, deciphering "Orghast" became a sort of party game in Shiraz, and the clues became at last almost too plentiful. I finally began expecting little Iranian children to come up to me on street corners bawling: "Two words of Orghast for 10 rials, mister." But I must first speak of "Orghast" as if it remained a mystery.)

"Orghast" is primarily an exercise for its actors and its director, a research project of the International Centre. No one seemed more surprised than Brook when, at a public discussion, he was told by one critic that he had created a "landmark" in the theatre and by another that he had given us an "achieved" work of art. To the unaided observer, it does offer some striking moments of theatre, but these moments seem not at all united by any intelligible plan.

A ball of fire swings down on a chain and is caught in a cauldron. A torch is lighted from it, but the cauldron is covered and the original flame snuffed out. It is an exciting incident, and the presence of Prometheus, chained to the rock above, gives us some idea of its general significance. But what are we to make of a kaftan-wearing black, softly and rather movingly crooning "Boolorga" to some swaddling clothes that we are obviously to regard as containing a baby? Or of a Japanese actor (whom Londoners may remember from Brook's exercises in "The Tempest" at the Roundhouse), most persuasively and even frighteningly spitting hatred and destruction at ererything else? What are we to make of them? Why, love and hatred in their purest form, untainted by any intelligible language and nearly untouched by anything resembling a plot. The actors achieve all the effects themselves, as in Grotowski's "poor theatre." One fundamental purpose of Brook's "research" is surely to establish that his actors can meet this test.

"Orghast" is in two parts, both of them performed at ancient Persepolis, a few miles from Shiraz. Part One went on at night at the presumed tomb of Artaxerxes III, selected because it is a fine natural stage with excellent acoustics. (Or so we were told. At an impromptu press conference, I said to Ted Hughes: "If we find out that Artaxerxes III committed parricide or was the victim of it, we shall be rather disappointed in you.") Part Two was intended to be seen at dawn in the large plain before Naqshe Rostam, where Darius I, Darius II, Xerxes, and Artaxerxes I are traditionally supposed to be buried. Actually, I saw it in two run-throughs at night, and so, while I had the disadvantage of watching it by artificial light, I possibly had a clearer idea of what was going on than those who would attend the one public performance.

On that night, I was one of only six critics who came to the run-throughs, but, at the opening, hundreds of spectators would be straying among the actors, in the manner of "Orlando Furioso, 1789," and Brook's "Tempest" exercises, which, in 1968, anticipated the Italian and French experiments in audience mobility.

High above the main action of "Orghast: Part One" is Prometheus, chained to a rock. The theft of fire for which Zeus has punished him establishes a link with Persia's ancient fire-worship; his secret knowledge that Zeus is in danger of begetting a son greater than himself points to another of the play's main themes, the hostility of father to son. The Prometheus passages are in ancient Greek, verbatim out of Aeschylus' "Prometheus Bound."

On the principal playing area below, a chorus of squatting actors watches an earthly tyrant (dynamically acted by the Japanese actor, Katsuhiro Oida) cause his first child to be murdered and his second to be chained up. Although the chained prince provides a human parallel to Prometheus, his story is substantially that of Sigismund in a 17th-century Spanish classic, Calderon's "Life is a Dream." I understand that Hughes and Brook once considered inserting verbatim passages of Calderon's original Spanish, but decided a living language would be out of place.

As an adult, the chained prince is tormented by the same vulture that has been preying on Prometheus. A rebellious servant of the tyrant's (perhaps a little like Lucifer, the light-bearer) frees him by putting a torch to his chains. The liberated prince recovers from the savage state more quickly than Calderon's Sigismund, and yet he is savage enough to remind us of two other creatures raised like beasts—the hero of Peter Handke's "Kaspar" (a play on which Brook's group worked in Paris) and Shakespeare's Caliban (with whom Brook seemed obsessively concerned in his "Tempest" exercises). The rebellious servant leads the tyrant into a hallucinatory state in which, unwittingly, he kills two more of his children. This incident is derived from a Japanese story, but the text is Latin, echoing a similar event in Seneca's "Hercules Furens."

Overcome with grief, the tyrant blinds himself, like Oedipus. His former servant urges his son and former prisoner to kill the wicked old monster, but the young man declines. Waist-deep as he was in parallels and archetypes, Hughes found this note of forgiveness to be unusual; still, it does have some precedents in "Life Is a Dream" and in the Prometheus myth, since Prometheus eventually gives up his secret and averts destruction for Zeus.

In Part Two, the blind tyrant, his surviving son, and other characters out of Part One slowly march across the plain of Naqshe Rostam, half-singing, half-reciting a lamentation. Other actors use this area, the tombs themselves, and an old fire-temple in the foreground to enact substantial sections of Aeschylus' "The Persians" in the original Greek—a play that involves two of the monarchs presumably buried here, Xerxes and Darius the Great; "The Persians" is, incidentally, formally banned in Iran. (The fire-temple is now being restored, and so it is disfigured by a temporary structure resembling a climbing frame. Brook's actors make maximum use of this structure, thereby reminding me of the climbing frame at the "Tempest" exercises. At this point, I began to wonder if I should be treated for analogy-mania.) The Persian invaders of Greece are destroyed, and we observe again the naïve human scene: Man, the rough-looking fellow who received fire on earth at the beginning of Part One, walks across the plain, leading a cow.

How does Part Two build upon the pattern created in Part One? We move forward in time so that mythology can confront history. Zeus is to the mythical but half-human tyrant of Part One as this tyrant is to the historical Xerxes. Analogies again.

This narrative goes far beyond anything that anyone in the audience is expected to get out of "Orghast." Brook is, I think, practising a little theatre research on us, trying to see how much we can interpret of these standard dramatic situations, mimed by well-trained actors who speak unintelligible but expressive languages.

I, however, am not a proper guinea-pig because I have been cheating and, I concede, overdoing the story element. Also, the plot is intended for the actors, because, after all, "Orghast" is an exercise intended to benefit them. Obviously, Brook believes like Grotowski that the best drama—and perhaps the only real drama—echoes the old archetypes. Like Grotowski, he trains his actors by exploring the archetypal situations.

When "Orghast" is not in Aeschylus' Greek or Seneca's Latin (which pops up again briefly in Part Two), it is in Orghast or in Avesta, the ritual language of ancient Persia, never used for common speech but rich in explosive consonants. Orghast is occasionally expressive: "boolorga," which means "dark," seems the darkest word ever coined, especially when it is feelingly crooned by Brook's Malinese actor. And who could have hoped for much more? It came, after all, out of necessity, from one of those practical dilemmas to which Brook always responds ingeniously. Years ago, he devised a "Lear" to fit the personality of Paul Scofield. Now, he has devised a theatre exercise to fit a group of actors who do not have any language in common. Orghast is the great equaliser; it is no one's native tongue, and that is its justification.

What else can I tell you? Seek scadom. Climb out of the boolorga into the hwon.

"Orghast" is no more an end in itself than the exercises in "The Tempest" were. The exercises in "The Tempest" led to Brook's brilliant production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." If "Orghast" does as much, we shall have no cause to complain.

Nicholas de Jongh sums up Festival theatre in Edinburgh

Snoo or never on a pig night

HAROLD WILSON tried to sink th Bismarck; safes and private parts we blown and a Negro died graphica after succumbing to a bread knif no one could deny that the new established Pool Theatre celebrated first festival with a long flourish of s and politics. Portable Theatre première of "Blow Job" at the theat had whetted most dramatic appetite but Mr Shoo Wilson, the author "Pig Night" with its surreal imag ings, did not muster the same impet or so letitimate a festival of horro as in his earlier work. Certainly bore the same distinguishing mark extraordinary brutalities and a bizar sensibility. But there were at le three themes struggling for maste and never cohering as they shoul two safe blowers blew a safe and o of them dressed as a transvestite; schizophrenic girl refused to leave warehouse yard; a dying old queen his stream of consciousness flow as watched the safe-blowers blow; and policeman patrolled.

Eventually Wilson brought them into disastrous and violent collisi making some points about sexu aberration in the fitful process. A co nection is established between t policeman (whose wig falls off in fatal gelignite blast) and the old hom sexual, who is given a marvellou believable sequence of erotic me ories; a link is aspired for betwe the schizophrenic and the transvest But the drama of the safe blowing a the laboured character exposition p in opposing directions. The unsavoury relationship between so sex and some violence is here, too, in David Hare's Modding product Mr Wilson's markedly individual gif off form.

Far more impressive was Traverse première of James Saunde "Games/After Liverpool," perfor by the TOC Company. "After Liv pool," the lesser of the two wo presents two sets of interchang couples exchanging reverent clic and devaluing words until a r bottom of nothingness is reach Speech becomes an appalling bar "In my beginning is my end." at the end of their love relationsh they are still asking the same qu tions, achieving the same banalities is true to Saunders's idea that each us is locked securely in an inviol prison, but demonstrates this wit ponderous overkill of words. I dis anyway from his pessimistic and plistic conviction.

"Games," however, is thorou arresting. From its rushed and r mured fragments out of a Re report on the Calley hearing it m on to examine the actor. He is to be lost somewhere between the and the created and Saunders sh his four actors involved in dramati the hearing and their own react to it; the two become inseparab "What's Hecuba to him?" Ha asked of the grief-stricken player, the question is echoed here. To w purpose does the actor extort a q of "sincerity" from himself, strive it, cultivate it? Also we are not alw sure when he is acting and when is being himself, when presenting reaction to the atrocity. Straddling balance of interesting doubts N Yavin's sharp direction ensures the performer is scrutinised deep merges making the "truth" rathe responding to it.

"James Harold Wilson sink Bismarck" (at the Pool) has n reached the standard of Albert H "John Ford's Cuban Missile C which he also created with the Bra College of Art Theatre group. Pe this is because Mr Hunt and the pl have not yet found a sustaining phor or allegory for the world Wilson as they did for "Cuban M Crisis." At the Pool there are fi of beautiful satirical and surreal i tion: Wilson leads the troops o battle in '64 and '66 and they nervously for the first shots; Ba Castle strides through the play a world's nurse and Roy Jenkins (p by the actor last seen as Ché Gue mouths Beckett and rounded lan in a Yorkshire accent. Michael St merges infrequently as a stuffed and the lost premier is dressed i robes of expediency (dynamic le ship is one of his props). But the no sustaining plan, comment or cri and a number of irrelevant inser Factual errors irritate. Hugh Gai not Herbert Morrison, produced 1951 Budget; Michael Stewart di support George Brown in the S African arms dispute; he was pa ately against the deputy premier. acting is not very good and the w needs more work.

More briefly: the Pool lunc production of "The Tenant" Richard Crane is a winner for Lon a near psychopath meter reader l his room to a Negro and then r ting it; horrific projection of ter its climax. Jack Ronder's accom ing "Free Ranger" is an inve futurist piece imagining us as de battery hens. The New Colleg Speech and Drama perform with did vigour in "Hank Cinq," a mu "Henry V"—but it sounds too like Lionel Bart and Menoti combine.

The official dramatic offerings the exception of the magnificent E dra Theatre) have so far lived to expectation. Why do we contin support such a wretched dramatic gramme? It need not be so an extenuating arguments are spe Mr Diamand should either dismi team of advisers and recomme who are recommending wrongly o himself a drama director, or the Council should step in. The purs the mediocre has gone too far.

Perhaps too the Edinburgh Co tion could do something about The Traverse Theatre Club is a u experimental theatre centre in Bl and yet the council has given it £350 for the past three years. Thi it will give £500. By what proc reasoning does it aspire to such philistinism? Does it not know it not care that the Traverse a national praise and national repu Scottish theatre. There is no co part in London. Does it not rec that the Traverse brings money to burgh as well? By continuing to the Traverse with such a smal sidy (the Arts Council grant is cient) the Edinburgh Corporatio honours and demeans any inter the arts it professes. Such me of spirit is not necessary, nor right.

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TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Gipsies

I SUPPOSE ONE SHOULD not hold a "Radio Times" or "TV Times" billing against any programme. Its maker did not necessarily write the blurb and in any case the programme should be self-contained. Still, there is no point in denying that the lack of content in Sunday's BBC-2 film about gipsies—"A Cold Wind on the Heath"—was made doubly irritating by the "Radio Times" programme note:

"A group of young men whose connections allowed them to penetrate gipsy family life in a way never before achieved, lived with and filmed two gipsy families over a period of months in Kent and Essex during 1970 and 1971. The enquiries found a striking similarity between the present conditions of gipsies and that of nomadic peoples all over the world who have come into direct collision with modern society. Are the only two solutions integration or destruction?" Now that would seem to add up to an unusually interesting insight into a small but aching human and social problem. Unfortunately virtually none of it figures in what we saw on the screen.

What we actually got was a stupefyingly usual, sentimental film maker's exercise—the one about the lone wanderer in an alien society that has set more horses and carts (or people, or cars) across distant horizons in the European cinema than one cares to think about. The visuals of this one were certainly elegant and gave a sort of image of increasing isolation, but they did it at the expense of the people and of the problem.

The special position of the makers, their months of contact with the subjects produced only the most basic conversation from the families who posed for the cameras. People who, allowed to relax, might have been able to explain their way of life and longings, had instead to go through a charade of meetings and passings, of daintily reconstructed events of years ago. For one spry old lady, alone in her covered wagon at the age of 104, but bubbling with vitality must surely have been a fund of memory and experience: she was, however, relegated to a bit part in a "chance meeting" saying little more than her name, rank, number and "goodbye" to the largely inarticulate father of the subject family. But the "goodbye" at least was done in extenso, from several angles and seemingly for ever, to her obvious embarrassment.

review

LITTLE ANGELS: the National Folk Ballet of Korea, which opened at Sadler's Wells last night



QEH

Robin Denselow

The Faces

THE FACES are an old-fashioned, no-nonsense rock 'n roll band—pure pop, some coloured suits to acrobatics with the microphone. They prance across the stage like an East End street gang who have made it; singer Rod Stewart pouts and seizes his bottle of wine like a contented jackdaw. But they can afford to camp it up a little: this summer both The Faces and Stewart by himself, have produced best-selling albums and built up an impressive reputation from their performances.

Their QEH concert on Sunday should have been a rare opportunity to hear them in at least reasonably quiet surroundings, but they treated it as if they were playing at another vast open air show. The sound was poor—too loud, too distorted, and with Stewart's voice almost swamped. The Stones (who also consist of an above-average instrumental section, and a decidedly far above average vocalist) would never play at concerts under quite such conditions. But neither Stewart nor the rest of the band seemed to care too much. They blasted on, enjoyed themselves enormously, and were always thumpily exciting if never subtle. Just occasionally, Stewart's husky, slightly strangled voice came over as well as on record; just as the occasional slide-guitar break from Ron Wood showed what he was capable of. In a hall like the QEH I would have hoped they would play "Gasoline Alley" as they recorded it—as a gutsy, semi-acoustic blues, ideally suited to Stewart's extraordinary voice. But no, that too was distorted.

EDINBURGH

Gerald Larner

Chicago S. O.

BEGINNING with three national anthems, the second of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's Concerts revealed more of the orchestra's characteristics. A curious one is that during a national anthem the cellos stand too, balancing the instruments on the seat in front of them. More important is the extraordinary agility and accuracy of those cellos and their double bass colleagues. Mahler's Fifth Symphony presents the lower strings with several virtuoso problems, particularly in the last movement, and it is most unusual to hear these passages played with such fine detail at such high speeds as they were on Sunday. Another, inescapable, impression left by this performance was the brilliance (not heaviness) of the brass section, with an uncommonly secure hornist to play the obligato part.

Unfortunately, in a not very good seat in the stalls, balance was not as perfect as it was the night before. In those places where Mahler demands most of the first violins in the way of tone, this section seemed short of power, and it was not always easy to pick out the middle-register woodwind sounds. This is a pity, since it was an admirably clean-lined performance which should have been absolutely clear. However, the benefits of this taut, fat-free Solti interpretation were by no means lost through a few faults in balance. It was an exciting, almost hectic presentation of the work, with a lovely Adagietto as a reposeful interlude and a splendid long-term coherence nevertheless.

The other work was Mozart's Piano Concerto in D minor, K.466, with too many strings in an unfocused accompaniment. Vladimir Ashkenazy played with gradually more and more evident perception, making much of the dramatic change in character in the slow movement.

هكذا من الأصل

FASHION GUARDIAN

Fur from the madding crowd

by Alison Adburgham pictures by Frank Martin





HEATHER and harebells are still flowering, and the bracken has only just started to turn—a yellow frond here and there. But blackberries are ripe and clothes are taking on an autumnal look. Fashion in the shops has definitely turned. Winter coats, always the most important autumn purchase, are usually the first things to be featured. But they seem too big a leap into the gloom from the sunshine, so I am fending them off until next week. Instead here are some new country clothes, photographed in the bracken and heather of Berkhamsted Common on a lovely September day.

Fake animal skins and furs are now quite at home in the country—perhaps not in the deepest shires or north of the border, but certainly in the home counties and other fringes. There are all kinds of new finishes to fake suede. It can look like velvet or like kidskin or seal; it can be printed with patterns or worked into patchwork. As for the fake furs they can be luxuriant or close cropped, shaggy or curly.

The new kind of "fox" used to trim the Weathergay jacket in our picture has a very foxy gloss and feel. Foxes were deceivers ever, but this fake would surely deceive Mr Renard himself, if only it had the smell. Manufacturers of fake fur should have their products permanently sprayed with the faint sensual odour of fur to provide the missing factor. On second thoughts perhaps it would be best for the smell to be an optional extra, an aerosol that the customer could use with restraint or abandon according to her mood.

Jaeger knitwear colours this autumn are the colours of ripe fruit: blue grape, mango, greengage, redcurrant, raisin—raisin being the prime shade which can be teamed with any of the others. And they all go well with camel, a Jaeger traditional for coats and country clothes of all kinds. The knitwear can be matched to skirts of firm jersey, fully lined, length just over the knee. Sweaters, jumpers, and cardigans are made in two lengths, 22 inch to go with skirts, 25 inch to 26 inch to go with trousers. There are jersey hats in the same colours and—new to Jaeger this season—shoes by Bally in matching shades. Last week Jaeger opened a new shop in Bromley and another in Richmond, bringing their total in Britain to six plus all their shops within shops. There is also a Jaeger House in the Faubourg St Honoré, Paris.

As the evenings get shorter, home dress-makers will be getting out their tackle and making plans. For impetus and inspiration there is nothing like Liberty's autumn fabric list. It includes Dartington Hall tweeds, Donegal tweeds, showerproofed Loden cloth from Austria, dress weight wool and mohair tweed, and Munrospun's "Morning Haze," a smooth cloth for dresses and skirts in marled colours. To make a top coat with a much thinner, lighter wool dress to wear under it (the outfit everyone wants but no shops seem to sell). Liberty has Bute tweeds specially handwoven to coordinate with their Varuna wool in traditional Paisley design. Varuna is a pure wool Liberty classic: very light weight, as fine as nun's veiling, non creasing, hand washable.

For the full autumn fabric list, with prices, write to Liberty and Co. Ltd., Regent Street, London, W1R 6AH; or telephone 01-734 1234. Return the list ticked with the fabrics you would be interested to see, and they send you patterns. You can also order paper patterns by post from Liberty's including those of Jardin des Modes and Elle.

ABOVE: by Weathergay. Wool cloth duffle coat printed with bold design, lined throughout with shaggy fake fur. Various autumn colours. Sizes 10-16, approx. £27.25 at John Lewis and Selfridges, Oxford Street; Galeries Lafayette and Dickins & Jones, Regent Street; Harrods, Knightsbridge; Wallis shops; Matchmaker, Truro. (Weathergay also make a similar three-quarter jacket). Suede boots with leather strips at side; £12.99 at Sacha.

TOP RIGHT: by Weathergay. Knee-length double-breasted jacket in a new imitation suede, beige or antelope colour, with fake fox fur collar and cuffs. Approx. £25.50 at D. H. Evans, Oxford Street; Strictly for the Birds, Portsmouth. Wool trousers with turn-ups available in various colours, £5.50 at all London and other main branches of Wallis Shops.

BELOW LEFT: Slightly flared wool jersey skirt, fully lined, sizes 8-18, £8.95. Striped lambswool sweater with high roll collar, £5.50, tuck-stitch slipover vest in lambswool, £4.50; sizes 34-40. Stiffened wool jersey hat, £7.25. All in a choice of co-ordinating Jaeger colours: greengage, redcurrant, maize, fig, raisin, grape, black. At main branches of Jaeger.

BELOW RIGHT: by Sujon. Blanket wool, brightly coloured zipped jacket, with two zipped pockets; plain wool trousers with turn-ups matching one of the colours of the check. Sizes 8-12, approx. £19 at Escalade, Brompton Road; Image, Bath.





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THE GUARDIAN
London Tuesday September 7, 1971

Degrees of unemployment

The 5,000 unemployed graduates to be expected by the end of the year have to be measured, as Mr Digby Jacks of the National Union of Students said yesterday, against a total unemployment of 900,000. Yet to acknowledge this does not dismiss the phenomenon that now, for the first time in Britain, graduates in technology and applied sciences are finding that rewarding jobs are not there for the asking. In the arts, the pure sciences, and the social sciences this has been familiar experience for twenty years or more. What is new is that the Vice-Chancellor of one of our science universities should advise his new graduates in electrical engineering to look for jobs as refrigerator salesmen.

An obvious paradox in the 1971 situation is that arts graduates do not succeed in finding what they consider rewarding jobs because their training has not been sufficiently specialised, whereas technologists suffer from being vocationally trained for vocations which do not exist. Some of the trouble can, of course, be traced to the falling off in industrial investment and the consequent fall in demand for precise but narrow skills. To this extent a fall in total unemployment will bring with it a fall in graduate unemployment too. But there appears to be an absolute overproduction of applied scientists and technologists, whether the economy is booming or not. Mr Bernard Holloway, who raised the problem again before the British Association yesterday, confesses to being a "thundering pessimist," who began to trace a surplus of applied scientists as long ago as 1965. The same phenomenon has, of course, long afflicted the United States where 60,000 such people are now out of work and where the market is so unattractive as to discourage recruitment, which in turn might lead to shortage of scientific talent in ten or fifteen years' time. This looks suspiciously like stop-go economics applied to education.

Mr Holloway's remedy, or palliative, is to reduce the degree of specialisation required in universities. He suggested yesterday that it would be better to give all students general courses for, say, the first two years and allow the specialities to develop later. In many ways this is attractive. It is a truism (of which universities generally seem to take little notice) that education is designed not only or even mainly to equip a person for a job but to make his subsequent life more fruitful, useful, and satisfying. Many jobs, unfortunately, are humdrum, but many are made unnecessarily humdrum because the people doing them are humdrum. The theory is that a lowly worker who writes verse or gives himself problems in topology between whiles is a happier man than a lowly worker who does not, and put in these terms the argument can be made to seem naïve. But unless we believe that education is worthwhile for its own sake we are wasting vast resources.

A general course of study leading to a speciality later is open to the objection that it either leaves not enough time for the speciality to be fully developed or entails lengthening the university course. But in either case it is a straw to be clutched at and a peg, to change the metaphor, on which radical university reformers will want to hang plans. These plans will certainly include a reorientation of university courses to deliver them from their narrow academic base and open them to the needs the graduate will discover after he has left university for ever.

Towards Byzantine peace

The Cyprus situation begins to show signs of blundering disintegration: which is ominous. It also begins to trail memories of comic opera: which may not be so bad. There are shootings and tense little crises along the green lines separating Greek from Turk. There are long-running peace talks limping from deathbed to deathbed. There is the new prospect of an ancient but still worrisome General Grivas hiding under one of these deathbeds. And, of course, there is His Beatitude, SuperMak of the Eastern Med., playing Byzantine games.

As matters uneasily rest, any number of relatively small things could go wrong and bring renewed bloodshed. Right-wing terrorist groups could try further pot shots at the Archbishop. Grivas could try a botch of a coup. Borderline nerves could snap. But President Makarios' weekend in Athens has usefully clarified the single essential of peaceful settlement: that it is proposed by the Greek Cypriots and accepted by a huge majority of them; that it must evolve on the island, not be imposed from afar by bullying big brothers.

Two factors have brought back strife to the island. First, a pall of sterile boredom over the communal negotiations. Secondly, a fresh Graeco-Turkish resolve to settle at all costs, to get this bothersome island and its tedious people out of the way so that relations between Colonel Papadopoulos and Ankara may bloom again. In theory, nobody could object to such an initiative. Any solution (as U Thant must surely keep saying to himself) is cheaper than none. But the Archbishop knows a final treaty he can't sell at home is high futility. He cannot afford to be pushed around by the Greek regime. He has now, apparently, told the colonels a simple political truth—that, much though they may loathe it, they have to support him if Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot start fighting again. And what could be simpler to arrange (or fail to suppress)? The Turkish fleet is always just over the horizon. Greek public opinion may not count for much ordinarily, but on this issue it has Papadopoulos by the jugular.

Thus, hopefully, we are a step or more away from chaos. Nicosia has won the right to decide its own destiny. Now it must use that right decisively. For what use is self-determination without determination? How can world opinion rally indefinitely to an island government which declines any policy but costly stagnation—a kind of I'm-all-right-Mikis attitude, underwritten by UN troops? Makarios says he wants a United Nations mediator back, the spring for another effort at peace. U Thant says he will supply only an arbitrator, his report binding on both parties. Obviously, and inevitably, there are shades of ludicrous debate about the moment when mediation becomes arbitration; but the Greek Cypriots should think hard before quibbling afresh. As tourism booms, they know what lush financial pastures lie ahead. They certainly realise that, whatever the formalities, a dominant Greek Cypriot majority must win in the long run. They have everything to gain from genuine and generous bargaining. And perhaps this is their last chance.

Local option for milk

Mrs Thatcher's Education (Milk) Act is beginning to look not just mean but ridiculous as well. Free milk has been flowing illegally in Merthyr Tydfil since the first day of term. The cunning burghers of Manchester have discovered that if they put even a trace of chocolate powder into the milk it will turn into cocoa, which the children can have free because the Act only mentions milk. City councillors in Scotland's mightiest cities are defying Mr Gordon Campbell to prosecute them, and handing out milk in the meantime. Mrs Thatcher is being made to look a fool. Mr Campbell is being made to look a fool for Mrs Thatcher's sake. The Education (Milk) Act is infirm government at its wobbliest.

The Act is based on the 1984 assumption that big sister Thatcher and big brother Campbell know best. The Act's purpose is to make it illegal for local education authorities to give milk to children over the age of seven whether the local authorities want to do this or not. The Government intends to try to prevent councils from spending the ratepayers' money on a specified public service. The elected representatives of the people of Merthyr Tydfil, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Dunbartonshire, and Fife may believe that the children in their care need free milk at school for reasons that seem good locally. Their ratepayers have not disagreed with them. Mrs Thatcher says, in effect, that local opinion is beside the point. The fact that there is more poverty in Glasgow than there is in Finchley does not matter. The Government knows best; and if local councillors step out of line Mrs Thatcher will set the District Auditor on them and make them pay for the milk themselves.

In practice Mrs Thatcher now has only two options. She can repeal her Act. Or she can face up bravely to a winter of petty prosecutions. Mrs Thatcher ought to be wise enough to see that the first option is preferable to the second. Long before Merthyr Tydfil has been brought to justice Manchester will have pioneered the free cocoa loophole. After Mr Campbell has smashed the revolt in Glasgow he will have Dundee to reckon with, and possibly Perthshire as well (Sir Alec Douglas-Home notwithstanding). In claiming that Whitehall knows best about whether children need free milk or not Mrs Thatcher has a bad case. She cannot win the argument. She can only enforce her will by what will be seen as an act of repression, the repression of local opinion. Having promised (as they did before the election) to "restore to the local elector and the local councillor the freedom of action he needs to make life better for himself and his fellow-citizens" Ministers like Mrs Thatcher ought to be the last people to take a councillor's freedom away from him.

Accountants restore their balance with Samuel Pepys*



SAMUEL PEPYS Regd.

*Regd. Trade Mark for Superb Sherry only at

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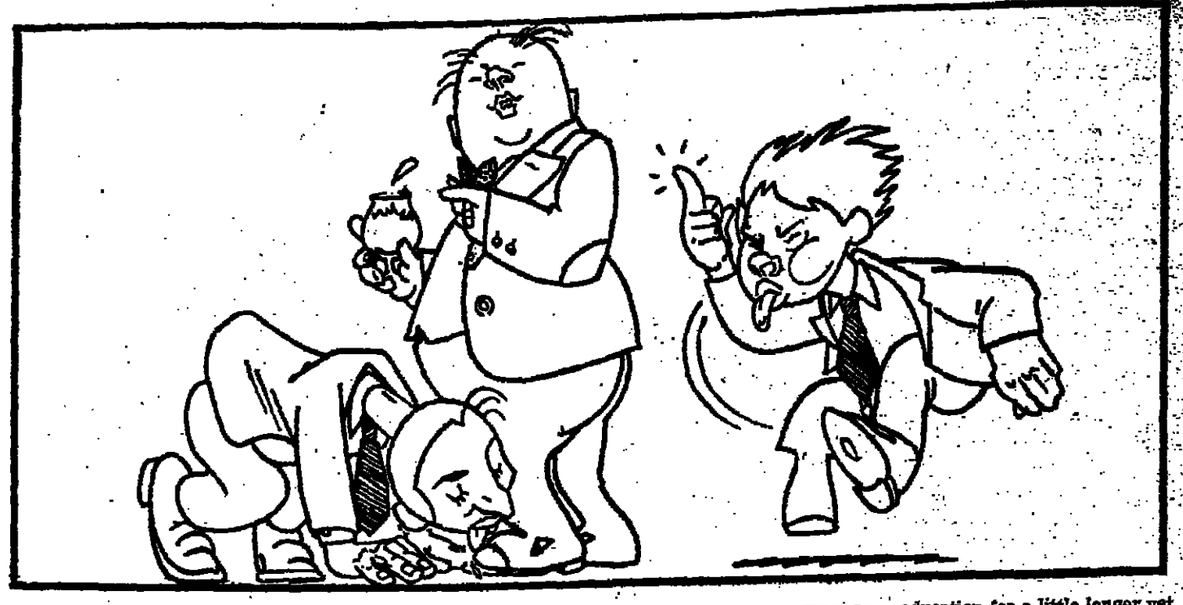
Back Pool Fold, Manchester, 2.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The purple gallinule has a wide but discontinuous breeding distribution throughout the south-west Palaearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental and Australian regions but is not upon the British list, so that a friend could scarcely believe his eyes recently as he watched one in mid-Cheshire. However, a huge moorhen with plumage in two shades of vivid blue, a thick red bill and long red legs is quite unmistakable. The bird behaved exactly like a moorhen, strutting slowly and carefully over the grass with frequent flicks of its white tail in just the manner of its small familiar relation. The purple gallinule is, of course, not infrequently kept in collections of exotic waterfowl and one's first thought is that it may have escaped from one of these. However, both Manchester's Belle Vue and Chester Zoos say that they have not lost one. I hear that until the heavy rain at the Bank Holiday weekend over-filled the pools, conditions at the flashes had been ideal for waders. Those passing through have included greenshanks, ruffs, wood sandpipers and little stints, as well as the more familiar species. In the north of the county, the outstanding recent rarity has been a Temmink's stint, a tiny lark-sized wader which breeds in the high Arctic and winters in tropical Africa and Asia. There are some dozen records of its occurrence in Cheshire.

L. P. SAMUELS

Not such a capital idea



COMPULSORY schooling, both in principle and practice, is generally accepted as a "good thing." By parents, by educationists, by the State. But is it? Here CHRISTOPHER PRICE examines the history of the system, its benefits and faults—and wonders whether it deserves to survive in its present form.

THIS week 10 million children go back to school, some happily, but others with a deep loathing for the whole process. Does it do them any good—the ones who loathe it, I mean? What is the point of herding them back to barracks for a further term of imprisonment?

It is quite clear what the original idea was. The growth in education over the 19th century, which culminated in making it compulsory 100 years ago, was motivated by a desire to be more efficient, to make capitalism work. It was not in any sense a charitable feeling for the more unfortunate members of society, or even a desire to abolish ignorance, which drove a collection of politicians, deeply committed to the principle of "laissez faire," to institute this gross invasion of personal liberty.

Not a bit of it. The principal motive was fear — fear of the Germans, fear of Europe generally, fear that we were losing the industrial rat race, which had started in Britain (for no demonstrable reason) a century earlier. The infant technological revolution was getting under way and the cause of productivity would be advanced if the workers could at least be induced to read the factory notices and, at best, to rival German workers in their technical expertise.

Of course it would help if they could be induced to read the Bible as well, but that would be a bonus, not the central objective. Moreover, it was an issue fraught with endless denominational arguments: Sunday schools could best look after godliness.

Now I am aware that even the merest suggestion that the principle of compulsory education might be suspect, is still the deepest heresy in orthodox educational circles.

It is a principle which has brought a secure livelihood to tens and thousands of "educators" at every level of the system, and not surprisingly standard progressive opinion points in exactly the other direction. We are just about to add on an extra year, to make it a 12-year minimum stint, and Sir William Alexander has recently suggested to a Select Committee that we should work towards a compulsory leaving age of 18 in the future.

It would, of course, be highly inconvenient to the public at large not to have compulsory schooling. For parents who are anxious to get down to a job of work themselves, it ensures that there is always someone around to babymind their children when young, and police them as they get older.

The legal sanction saves them the trouble of explaining to their children why education is necessary. And then there are all those certificates and things. It is useful to have a law which forces your children to enter the academic paperchase. Against all the odds, they might even emerge with a useful certificate and be grateful ever after.

Well and good. But it is fascinating how the reasons change. It is now mostly parental convenience and pupils' prospects; we hear very much less about national prestige and efficiency. And no wonder. Educational economists have been sweating away for the past 20 years to discover some firm causal connection between educational investment and economic progress and they have not found one yet.

It seems it is well night impossible to quantify the pay-off from forcing all children into schools. Indeed it is much easier to see the process happening the other way round, and quantify the costs which flow from economic prosperity.

Prosperity stimulates an escalating demand for more and more "education," eagerly pursued and quite disproportionately consumed by the middle classes. So some schools get better, and others get worse, and each September some children go happily along to the good ones, while others are dragooned into the awful ones, whether they like it or not. Not unnaturally many of them don't, and believe, quite rightly, that they could make better use of the limited time at their disposal.

In many ways it is the Truck Act all over again. Instead of giving them the money to buy themselves a decent education, we serve them up shoddy inferior goods, without the option of refusal. Why not give them an educational voucher, and let them shop around and, if they like, spread their education throughout life?

It would be a far fairer idea: it would also—in theory—be extremely flexible; positive discrimination in favour of the underprivileged could be built into the system. So far this sort of idea has been associated with the Institute of Economic Affairs and right-wing stratagems to ensure the preservation of the public schools.

But in the US the degeneration of the urban school has gone so far that educational vouchers are thought of as a left-wing, almost revolutionary concept.

It is not that bad in Britain yet, but the signs are not good. Mrs Thatcher has just refused the request of the NUT for an inquiry into slum schools, and she has so far failed to extract any money from the Treasury for the project she announced six months ago to boost the education of "slow learners."

All the same most people would stick with compulsory education for a little longer yet, in the belief that it still does ensure a rough and ready equality of opportunity and enable a few of those who start off by loathing it all to win through in the end, however awful the schools they go to.

Moreover, they say, more cogently, that compulsory education forces funds out of a succession of reluctant governments. If we went over to vouchers, there would be nothing to prevent their value being constantly eroded. The raising of the leaving age to 16 was urged quite as strongly for the money it would extract from the Treasury for secondary schools as for any good it would do to the reluctant extra pupils.

So it all depends on where and how the money is spent. Compulsory education only deserves to survive if it produces a system which is generally fair, and consumers who are reasonably content. This means practising far more financial discrimination than we do at the moment to ensure justice within the total educational system: and allowing for far greater flexibility within the system so that the consumers (particularly the older students) can vote with their feet when they want to.

[The suggestion was made three years ago, that when the school leaving age was put up to 16, 15-year-olds should retain their option of either staying at school or going on to a college of further education. It is a pity the Government have ignored this idea in their recent circular about the leaving age.]

There is no law of the Medes and the Persians which states that compulsory education must always continue. Unless its quality is maintained and some flexibility introduced, an increasingly aware and sophisticated body of consumers will simply reject it out of hand and go and find something better; and those transatlantic prophets of "deschooling," who see it as a temporary phenomenon of a particular phase of capitalism will be proved right after all.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The case against DDT

Sir,—Your Editorial "A kind word for pesticides" (August 31) contains a number of misleading statements and some confusion of thought.

The only environmental damage which you attribute to the use of DDT is that it "is now blamed for the loss of fertility of certain species of birds" but "whether the connection can be established is not absolutely certain." Absolute certainty in science is an ideal: there are, however, hardly any grounds for believing that DDT (together with related chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, and possibly the industrially derived polychlorinated biphenyls) has not been responsible for loss of fertility in a substantial number of species of bird. To deny this is to deny the existence of an enormous body of scientific literature, which one would hope that the Guardian, at least, is aware of.

But the environmental case against DDT extends much further than this, to give two examples from the many possible. Chemical and physical properties are such that net movement tends to be from the land, where it is primarily used, into the sea, where it accumulates. We now know that traces of DDT as low as one part per billion will prevent photosynthesis in some planktonic algae, the minute plants on which all life in the sea ultimately depends. We also know that DDT levels in the body tissues, particularly the gonads, of fish from the open Pacific and Atlantic Oceans is now considerable, and not far below levels at which reproduction in some species of fish is seriously impaired. The potential threat to commercially important marine fisheries is obvious.

Only a small fraction of the total DDT in this world has so far entered the world's oceans, and levels will continue to rise for some considerable time yet.

In a nutshell, the problem with DDT is that its environmental side-effects turn out to be more than the effects on its intended target, and on this matter you are guilty of considerable confusion of thought. Very few professional ecologists would "turn snooty on our pest destroyers"; indeed an increasing number of ecologists (but probably not enough) are employed in exactly this capacity. Suggesting that the potential environmental hazard from the use of DDT outweighs its undoubted advantages is not the same, as you imply, as wanting to prevent the essential control of insect pests. This can be done just as readily using an enormous range of other pesticides which are potentially far less damaging to the environment than chlorinated hydrocarbon. — Yours faithfully,

J. H. Lawton.
Department of Biology,
University of York.

Fuel for thought

Sir, — Anthony Tucker's article "Oil pressure running high," (September 1) demonstrating the increasing dependence of Western Europe and Japan on a decreasing resource largely outside our control, should be followed by another, setting out the guidelines for a Western fuel and energy policy.

It is probably too late to stop the high-speed exploitation of North Sea gas. Very soon the Governments of the developed countries will have to choke off the rising demand for oil: increasingly severe taxation of oil products might help, also the development of other forms of transport and central heating. There are enormous workable reserves of coal, all of which could be burnt smokelessly or converted into chemical feedstock. The promise of nuclear power depends entirely on environmental considerations: the thermal generation of electricity centrally is extremely wasteful. Sooner or later we've got to use renewable and non-pollutant sources of energy.—

J. H. Goodland.
Pyleigh, Taunton, Somerset.

Taking an "unreasonable" liberty

Sir,—I read with great concern the views of Mr Francis Bennion in the article by Harold Jackson (Guardian, September 3). It seems that yet another is to launch a personal crusade, in the manner of Mrs Mary Whitehouse and Lord Longford, against those who "infringe the liberty of the average citizen." When will these self-appointed protectors of public decency realise that they themselves are guilty of the very crime they so abhor, namely infringing the liberty of the average citizen, in dictating their own personal prejudices and irrational political views to others. Perhaps many of the "silent majority" may wish to watch sex and violence on television, purchase pornography without fear of retribution, or have differing political opinions to those of Mr Bennion. In the words of G. B. Shaw, "The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; The unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself." Unfortunately, it seems that "all progress depends on the unreasonable man."—Yours faithfully,

Peter D. Skyte.
The Queen's College,
Oxford.

A criticism that's not up to scratch

Sir, — Your correspondent J. E. Stewart (letters, September 3) completely misses the point of my original letter (August 29).

My irritation, as he calls it, is not caused by the action of Lord Longford in setting himself up as the champion of a cause, whether I agree with his views or not. My complaint was directed against HM Customs, who have not seen fit to reply to the point made.

I could possibly express my views in a more forthright manner, but as a "self-appointed letter writer," without a title, I remain bound by the laws of libel.—Yours faithfully,

Mervyn E. Roberts.
18 Blackhorse Lane,
Bristol.

Following the demand

Sir,—I would like to refer to the article by Judy Hillman in your edition of September 3.

While the facts contained in the paragraph relating to Warrington were correct the inferences drawn were not. The Warrington Development Corporation has decided that a substantially higher proportion of its housing will be constructed by private builders for sale than in any earlier New Town—something like two thirds of the total—as a reflection of the continuing high demand for private housing in this area and, indeed, of current Government policy.

Following the recent approval mentioned in the article, work on roads and sewers will begin within a month and work on the private houses within the next two months. Tenders will not be invited for the first rented houses until February next year solely because the necessary roads and sewers will not be available any earlier.

The Development Corporation will be happy to meet the high demand for private housing in the Warrington area as soon as the necessary infrastructure can be improved. This improvement is necessary because the system is at present overloaded following the completion, among other things, of 4,400 private houses in the New Town in the past five years.

It is also worth noting that the unemployment figure in Warrington is the lowest for any substantial town in the North-west and has been so for some time.—Yours faithfully,

D. J. Binns,
General Manager,
Warrington New Town
Development Corporation,
80 Sankey Street,
Warrington, Lancs.

One short

Sir,—To Professor Holmes' list of 43 disease-producing traumas (September 3) there must be added a 44th: reading articles about disease-producing traumas, 99 points. — Yours faithfully,

Oliver Stallybrass.
106 Westwood Hill,
London SE 26.

Public spirit

PETER JENKINS in Blackpool

FOR Mr Tom Jackson this year's meeting of the ...dds Union Congress is a ...like attending a creditors' ...eeting. He took the opportunity on the first day to say ...brief word of sincere thanks ...all who had donated or ...ened money to the postmen ...their spirited but hopeless ...ruggle against superior odds ...rlier this year. But he also ...serted a barbed reference ...the continuing inadequacy ...the TUC when it comes to ...obilising the strength of the ...vement in support of ...a ...mber union.

...he new wages round in ...e public sector begins the ...ment the Congress is over ...th the submission of a steep ...im by the mineworkers. ...ce again the unions are ...fering the battle without ...clear strategy and in a ...te of general disarray. ...at year the Government ...ceeded in knocking down ...ttlements in the public sec... from an early level of ...re than 15 per cent to a ...re modest level of between ...and 10 per cent. This year ...will seek to repeat the per...rmance and force the level ...wn still further. This means ...many groups of workers ...l fall—as did some, includ... the postmen, last year—...keep up with the rise in ...ces and suffer a real ...line in their living ...ndards.

...e hard lessons

...he Government does not ...tend that the policy is fair ...it remains determined to ...t the battle against infla... with whatever weapons ...available. One of them ...s power as employer in the ...lic sector. The task is ...e easier by the weakness ...divided state of the ...ons in the field of public ...loyment, in spite of the ...that they now account for ...of the 10 million member... of the TUC. Ministers ...working on the assump... that some hard lessons ...have been learnt from ...year and that unions, ...their strike funds ...leted, will be much less ...y to embark upon pro... ...ted strikes.

...obody has learnt these ...ons more painfully than ...Tom Jackson and his post... They made serious mis... and are unlikely ever ...to embark upon a ...onal strike without ...quate preparation and ...out ensuring that their ...strial strength is exerted ...the full: the failure to ...the telephone system ...doomed the postal strike to failure.

But Mr Jackson remains convinced also that the strike exposed grave weaknesses in the structure and organisation of the whole trade union movement. He believes that the unions ought to be conducting their negotiations in the public sector as a single battle with a single employer.

He elaborated his plan last month at a special conference of unions involved in the public sector. He argued in favour of a single threshold claim on behalf of all public employees and a degree of coordination which would enable them to organise selective stoppages across the whole range of public services. One day the trains would stop, another day the telephones, another day the electricity, and so on.

Freedom to act

Mr Jackson is a popular figure in the trade union movement but his arguments failed to move the other unions at last month's conference. They were not ready to consider any sacrifice of their traditional autonomy for the sake of greater solidarity. They decided to retain their freedom of action to be picked off one by one this winter.

One union which prefers to fight its own battles is the miners. If the miners decide to have a go they will not be as easy a prey for the Government as the postmen. They are capable of inflicting more severe damage on the economy but if they are battered into a corner they will stir much deeper emotions within the rest of the trade union movement. The miners have changed their rules so that a majority of only 55 per cent will be required to call their first official national strike since 1926. A good many other unions are marking time nervously on their claims in the hope of being able to advance in the wake of the heavy brigade.

Nevertheless, Mr Jackson has a point and it will gain force with time. It would make a lot of sense for the Government and the trade union movement to negotiate an acceptable general level of increase for public service employees. The present fragmented system of negotiation is arbitrary and unfair and in the coming winter some groups of workers will find their living standards declining while others are strong enough to obtain inflationary settlements which push prices up for everybody else.

At sea in Walter's wake

JONATHAN STEELE in East Berlin: Monday



Ulbricht (top) and Honecker

DRAMATIC political changes in East Germany are like hurricanes in Hertfordshire. They hardly ever happen. So if one expects that Walter Ulbricht's retirement this May will have altered the face of the country one will soon be disappointed. It has hardly even altered the faces on the walls. As often as not government and party offices still have Ulbricht's portrait up alongside that of his successor, Erich Honecker.

And yet no one can give up the top job in a country after more than 20 years and not leave something of a vacuum. Slight though they may be, some traces of a new mood are discernible: a little more flexibility here, more emphasis on collective decision making there. And overall one seems to notice fewer of those wall slogans summoning people ever onwards and upwards to new endevours which were always more widespread in East Germany than in any other East European country.

Slowly now too, party sources are prepared to give a little more about Ulbricht's departure. Things were not quite as smooth as was thought when he first announced his retirement in early May although it was nothing like the overthrow of Khrushchev or Gomulka.

For the past 18 months, it is now clear, Ulbricht was becoming increasingly irascible and unwilling to listen to his colleagues. With his Warsaw Pact allies he was touchy and short. But the feeling that he really should retire reached its peak a year ago when the party discussed the slowdown in the economy. The pressure on him to go came mainly from inside the party and not from abroad.

After the earlier successes on the economic front "Ulbricht had begun to have slight delusions of grandeur" as one source put it to me. The German economic miracle started to seem unstoppable. The shock came in the last two years of the 1965-1970 Five Year Plan when an overcommitted East Germany suddenly had to import expensive western products to fulfil industrial contracts made with other East European countries and which were not being completed on time.

The feeling in the party grew that Ulbricht should hand over the reins. He himself wanted to put it off until the party congress in June and there the matter rested rather grudgingly until the Central Committee plenum in April when Ulbricht was taken ill and could not finish his speech. It was then decided that the moment had now come and a special plenum was held in May to effect the change.

The only mystery remains Ulbricht's absence from the congress itself after he had taken part in the welcoming ceremonies at the airport when the guests arrived. He had a genuine heart attack, so the official version goes. He was encouraed to stay away, say some people. Others suggest that it was not until the airport ceremony when he found himself greeted second and no longer as first man by Mr Brezhnev that the 77-year-old leader suddenly realised that the power had left his hands.

The party leadership is now in a stage of quiet transition. Herr Honecker's emphasis in his congress speech on the need for collective decisions and his criticism of unnamed comrades for ignoring the collective was partly a mild reference to Walter Ulbricht. But it was also meant to hold together a consensus while Herr Honecker brought his closest past colleagues into new posts. Three district party secretaries have been promoted, one of them, Horst Sindermann, being on the verge of taking over Willi Stoph's job as Prime Minister when Stoph replaced Ulbricht in his last major function as chairman of the State Council.

The main developments in the next few years are likely to be over internal issues rather than foreign policy. The Berlin agreement marks an important watershed and must help to bring the German Democratic Republic in out of the cold. Her long striving for international recognition has achieved a new de facto victory.

The country can afford to turn more to the home front although this is unlikely to mean any move towards intellectual liberalisation. In the economy the leadership has already reined in. The new five year plan foresees a slower growth rate of only 4.9 per cent a year compared to the last over-ambitious plan. The country avoided Poland's recent troubles when it made its own technocratic revolution and brought in skilled and genuinely qualified managers some years ago.

But the Polish riots were a reminder that the Government and party are supposed to be there to represent the working class. A new Bill of Workers' Rights is being quietly worked out which, among other things, will strengthen a worker's defence against summary dismissal and redundancy. The party's congress directives talked of "further developing the direct participation of working people in the planning and management of enterprises." Checks are continually made to see that trade unions are genuinely attended and that the unions are not becoming paper organisations.

Another issue over which there is some popular resentment is the conspicuous wealth in parts of the private economy. The GDR has completely collectivised agriculture but on the industrial front it has allowed more large enterprises to remain in private hands than in any other East European country.

If that is explained as a survival from the past the growing prosperity of many of the smaller scale private cooperatives who do house building, repairs, plumbing, car servicing, and other skilled and scarce artisan work is a new development in the past few years. In the official economy, income differentials are not as wide as in most Western countries but private wealth is being accumulated outside the State sector. The so-called intershops which accept only Western currency are expanding. They are popularly known as Wu-Wu shops —Walter Ulbricht's extortion shops (Wuchernlaeden). The health service has grown enormously and East German medicine is among the best in the world but some doctors are able to earn up to £18,000 a year by taking private patients.

None of this is easy to fit in with the image of collective progress which the party claims to be advancing. In factories and work places the collective ideal may be fostered. Almost everyone is a member of a brigade or collective. In universities faculty assemblies include charwomen and students. The social relations between unskilled workers, technicians, and managers often seem less wide and more natural than in older more status-conscious societies. Yet collectivity ends at nightfall.

Look at East Berlin for example. Berlin always had a reputation as a lively, brash, irreverent city and West Berlin still is one. But in the *Karl Marx Allee in the evening* the people are gone. Lights burn in every window of the huge apartment blocks where thousands of families live. The pavements are empty. At the end of the street is the symbolic Alexander Platz with its tall television tower, the 2,000-bed Hotel Stadtberlin (second biggest hotel in *Europe after one in Moscow*), an impressive new department store (the smartest in East Europe) and a wide pedestrian precinct.

But at ten in the evening the chairs are bottoms up on their tables in the cafe while the cleaners tidy people and plates away. Outside a few youths with long, that is, moderately long hair sit round the fountain. Two policemen emerge from the shadows, check the kids' papers — and keep them moving. Alles in Ordnung.

At the good old British Ass.

by Malcolm Stuart in Swansea

DOCTORS Geoffrey Wall and Patrick Lavery have been in hot pursuit of holiday makers, clipper boards and questionnaires at the ready, and yesterday they were able to tell the geography section of the British Association meeting in Swansea their findings about holiday habits.

Dr Wall, of Sheffield University's department of geography, sought out 500 car owners in Hull for his project "Patterns of holiday recreation among car owners." He found that "almost all the main holidays of Hull car owners began between June and September. As a result recreation facilities in resort areas are consequently over-crowded for a few short weeks and are under-utilised for the remainder of the year.

"The capital expenditure involved in the purchase of a car is likely to be very large but having incurred this outlay the cost of additional increments of travel is comparatively small. This is particularly so if all the seats in the car are occupied when the cost of transport is distributed among four or more people."

Dr Wall also found that car owners were able to take more luggage and equipment with them than people who travelled to holiday areas by public transport and that the increase in car ownership had increased the popularity of touring holidays. "It would seem that rising prosperity is tending to replace visits to relatives with holidays to resort areas," he reported, "consigning many of the former main holidays to the status of secondary holidays." He followed this with the finding that the lower income and education groups tend to choose the less expensive self-catering types of accommodation more often than those who are in a better position to pay for a more complete service.

At the conclusion of his 18-page paper Dr Wall told his audience: "Less wealthy car owners of relatively low educational attainments and with large family commitments on average take a holiday less frequently and they tend to be the most conservative in their holiday habits. . . . On the other hand less educated car owners with smaller families and higher incomes have fewer constraints on their choice of holiday location."

For this reason, he said, their holidays tended to be longer and are more often taken abroad.

While Dr Wall was conducting his three-month-long survey in Hull, Dr Lavery of Birkbeck College, in London, was investigating the factors affecting patterns of demand for holidays in the Northern region of England. He found that although people from all over Britain visit the Lake District the greatest proportion of visitors come from the large towns of South Lancashire. An increasing number of people from the West Midlands now visit the Lakes, however, and Dr Lavery put the probable reason for this down to the completion of the M6 motorway.

Dr Lavery himself travelled beyond the Lake District. In Wensleydale he found that three of the visitors came by car. He also found that public transport facilities were minimal. At Whitby he discovered that the growth in private car travel to the resorts increased after the railway line to Scarborough was closed.

Meanwhile other sections of the BA were also hearing the results of travel surveys. Michael Young and Peter Willmott, co-directors of the Institute of Community Studies, gave the sociology section a paper on "social class and peak load traffic in London." They reported that better-off people generally travelled the longer distances to work. "Not surprisingly, when people were asked whether they thought their work journey was 'too short' 'too long' or 'about right' their answers were strongly affected by the length of their journey."

And the economics section heard Mr E. J. Cleary tell them of the economic consequences of the Severn *Bridge. He reported*: "The overall picture that emerges is that the bridge has generated substantial new traffic for both commercial and leisure purposes." He also found that about half of the total traffic is within areas of about 30 miles of the bridge. The BA, which has serious financial problems, is expected to announce soon that for 1973 its annual meetings will be shorter and that there will be a greater emphasis on essential research.

How to tame a wild mushroom

by John Ezard

THE taming of the mushroom, the intractable fungus whose unpredictable growth made it the delicacy of the Pharaoh's and the treat of Caesar's most favoured legislators, will be announced at the London conference in a few days' time.

Two scientists, Professor John Raper of Harvard and Dr Alfred Hayes of the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute in Britain, claim to have unravelled the two basic mechanisms which should now make a "unlimited" mushroom cultivation possible.

Professor Raper has clarified the sexual mechanism by which the fungus transmits its properties of size and taste.

Dr Hayes said yesterday that after seven years of work sponsored by the Agricultural Research Council, he had discovered the "trigger mechanism" which determines whether sexual germination in the fungus produces a mature, edible mushroom.

Traditionally, the mushroom was seen as a rare freak of nature, growing best in the humid air of a horse-manured meadow after rain followed by a light wind—but not always then. Unreliability and transience have helped give mushrooms magical connotations, as the footstool of leprechauns and of Shakespear's fairies.

Battery farming has to some extent eroded this myth, raising Britain's output of cultivated mushrooms from two million lbs. in 1945 to 100 million lbs. this year and employing up to around 5,000 workers. The industry—the most highly automated in the world—has grown until it can hire Imperial College for an eight-day conference, which began yesterday, on mushroom science. It is this gathering's 500 delegates who will hear both Professor Raper's and Dr Hayes's papers.

But industrialisation is unlikely to diminish the impact of their claims. Mushrooms are still respected as one of the world's most variable crops. "They can go wrong in 24 hours," said Mr Joe Longhill, chairman of the British Mushroom Growers' Association. "Whenever I bring a house (crop) in safely, I feel like a doctor who has safely delivered a child."

Dr Hayes, in an end-of-conference paper which has been selected as a keynote address, will argue that the decisive factor in growth is the activity of pseudonomas putida, a common soil bacterium present in the top layer of peat and chalk with which growers cover their germinated mushroom spores.

He says the spores — known as mysellium — release nutrients into the top cover which create the chemical conditions for pseudonomas putida to dominate other bacteria. This process in turn releases another common nutrient which matures the mushroom.

Dr Hayes is not disclosing the name of the final nutrient until he delivers his paper. But he says that, with the bacterium identified, it is now possible to control the environment of a crop to ensure that it works properly.

"We are now in a position not only to guarantee predictable cropping — plant on a Monday and reap on a Friday — but to control the size of mushrooms. Not only that, we can take the features which contribute a better flavour to wild mushrooms and the rarer cultivated mushroom and crossbreed these features into the common cultivated strain. You could call it a kind of super mushroom for the common man. I know that the ICIs of this world are already interested. We can replace horse manure with synthetic liquids."

News that the mushroom may have given up its last secret is — oddly enough — unlikely to overjoy every delegate next Wednesday. Medium size growers like Mr Longhill, of Market Harborough, still have a quasi-mystical respect for the plant, believe embarrassingly that its growth may be influenced by phases of the moon, talk of it in anthromorphic language.

"One side of me says that if you expand you turn into a desk grower," says Mr Longhill. "I'm happy the way things are because my way of life is bound up in it. As for full industrialising—I'll leave the responsibility of that choice to my son."

One last irony. People like Dr Hayes are beginning to talk of the guaranteed, quickly cropped, protein-rich mushroom as a "miracle food" for the underdeveloped world. It may go the sad way of other such nutritional panaceas. But the phrasing does pay reluctant tribute to the hold which even the profane mushroom has on scientific imaginations.

MISCELLANY

...ght-headed

...NNED GROWTH of in...'s or no planned growth ...incomes, Jack Jones is ...g anyone who cares to ..., there will be no wages ...going home with the ...pool rock. Some of his ... full-time transport ...als are not so sure. ...pay claim of 12½ per cent ...nearly 500 of them has ...rudely rejected. Instead ...ner Jack has come up ... an offer of £5 a week ...und. This is fine for the ...ct men, who would not ...done so well out of plain ...ntages. But the national ...rs, who run trade groups ...g as half the unions in ...TUC, are taking to the ...cades — if not acutally ...e picket lines.

...e. Transport House ...ls earn £2,500 a year. ...her fiver, like patriotism, ...t enough. The officers' ...ual committee, represent... regional and head office ...is confronting the leader ... this week. Tim O'Leary, ...ed-cheeked, white-haired ...jug of a docks group ...tary, and other T and G ...s will bang the table and ...or more.

...haps the answer is for ...all to join a union. The ...port workers, like most ...ts, insist that their ...ls support home indus... But there is a whisp... trend to independence.



Jones: acclaiming

Clive Jenkins claims half a dozen (anonymous) union general secretaries in the ranks of ASTMS. And he has just signed an agreement with Edward Britton to represent officials of the National Union of Teachers.

● *IN AN exceptionally solemn week, even by TUC standards, Bernard Dix, the skittish research officer of the Public Employees' Union, offers the best hope of a smile. He has published an imposing pamphlet with a modish black and white cover proclaiming "the Common Market benefits for British workers," price 5p. Inside are 24 lilywhite blank pages.*

Biker bit

VERY QUIETLY, the people organising the world's largest-ever conference on environment in Stockholm for 1972 are rounding up 200 bicycles —to be painted white and blue, the United Nations' colours.

The aim is to help delegates get around easily and also—and more important in the eyes of some of the planners—to underline the evil polluting effects of the motor vehicle.

It has had some UN officials wondering. It might, they say, show the basic difference between the haves and the have-nots. The Asians and the Africans will have no problems, but will the Western members be able to cycle safely in traffic?

Flown

GET WELL SOON, Fuad Serag-al-Din. He has just been released from an Egyptian prison, it is whispered in Beirut, with President Sadat to thank for it. Serag-al-Din was Farouk's Minister of the Interior; after the 1952 coup he was arrested, released, and re-arrested several times.

In January, 1954, he was sentenced to 15 years for profiteering: the court said he had made a fortune by fixing cotton prices. He was removed to hospital for treatment. In 1954, the Council of the Revolution deprived him of his political rights for 10 years. In 1962 he was arrested again to "isolate him from reactionary circles." No surprise, then, that when he left prison he dropped round to sign his thanks in Sadat's visitors' book and then high-tailed it out of the country "for rest and recuperation."

Seed bed

THE SAGA of Sesame Street, continued. Education and sociology students are being invited by the Independent Television Authority to help run an observation series of the American—some would say "too American"—pre-school television programme.

The students will have a couple of days' training, and will then each watch Sesame Street with half a dozen under-fives at one of the children's homes. Every Saturday morning for 13 weeks, which sounds like dedication.

Half the children will be in groups without their parents: half with parents and friendly adults, so that their reactions can be watched too. About 120 children will be observed in this way when London Weekend starts showing Sesame Street in September; the same kind of monitoring will be done in Aberdeenshire at the same time.

Peter Lewis, the ITA's assistant education officer, admits that his advisers have shared some of the criticisms of Sesame Street, but reckons it may be useful. The group sessions will, hopefully, show which bits are too foreign (zip codes, elevators, and the like) and which bits the children respond to. It might lead to an equivalent British series. If British children and parents have not become too bored watching experimental runs.

Jail safe

FASHIONABLE, in Rome these days, to be seen heading for the bank to deposit jewels in strong-boxes, while husbands stay at home to fix safety locks. And normally careless Italians are giving their valuables to friends for safe keeping during the vacation season.

The reason is an astonishing burglary wave, coupled with a rash of press stories about thieves going along whole streets and sometimes visiting the same place twice in the same night.

Burglars are more sophisticated this year, according to the police. Even more important is that this is a presidential election year, and an amnesty to minor criminals is usually granted at the end of the year. There is not much of the year left for a small-time thief to risk.

The pounds won't take care of themselves

Whoever coined *that* old adage didn't have to live with inflation. Look after the new pence by all means, but taking care of the pounds is a job for experts. The Scottish Widows already looks after millions of pounds for thousands of policyholders. By completing the coupon below, you can cut yourself in on over 150 years of investment know-how.

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(Maximum entry age 54)

54

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

THEATRES

ADELPHI (836 7611). Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Thur. at 3.0. Sats. at 4.0. THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME
SHOW BOAT
with the immort. Songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN

ALDWYCH 836 6404 RSC's 1971/2 London Season Harold Pinter's OLD TIMES (Tonight & tomorrow 8.0, Sept. 29 m & e. 30). Etherege's THE MAN OF MODE (Mon. 7.0, Sept. 14, 15, 23 m & e. 23). Stratford-upon-Avon's A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (Sept. 16, 17, 18 m & e). Maxim Gorky's ENEMIES (Sept. 20, 31, Oct. 1, 2, m & e).

AMBASSADORS (01-836 1171). Eve. 8. Sat. 5 & 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR

APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. "If we see a better play this year we'll be lucky."—Obs.
FORGET-ME-NOT LANE
by PETER NICHOLS

ASHCROFT CROYDON 688 9291 till Fri. 7.45. Mat. Wed. Th. 2.30. National Youth Theatre production
TWELFTH NIGHT

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE (836 6056) Evenings 7.0. Sat 1.0 & 7.15. Faith Brook John Woodvine
IAN McKELLEN as HAMLET
"The Hamlet I've been waiting to see."—Daily Mail "Certainly not to be missed."—Fin. Times.

COMEDY (930 2578). Evs. 8.15. Sat. 6.0. 8.40 (Wed. 2.30) (Red. prices 25p to £1). Charles Tingwell, Gay Singleton, Richard Coleman in 6th GREAT YEAR Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME.

CRITERION (930 3216). Air conditioned. Evs. 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30.
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
by Simon Gray. Dir.: Harold Pinter. BRILLIANT PLAY."—"ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E Stan.

DRURY LANE. (836 8108). Evs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 "A SUMPTUOUS MUSICAL." D Tel.
THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS. "HUGELY ENJOYABLE."—S. Tms.

DUCHESS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30. Friday and Saturday 6.15. 8.30. "It's true it is."—Sun. THE
DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES 'OH! CALCUTTA!' SEEM LIKE 'LITTLE WOMEN' AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

DUKE OF YORK'S (836 5122) Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.45. 8.45. Mat. Thur. 3.45 (Reduced prices) WILFRID HYDE WHITE in William Douglas Home's
THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES
"An evening of gorgeous fooling." Ends Sept 18 after one year's run.

GARRICK. 836 4601. Evenings 8.0. Fri & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Last week. Paul Daneman "Very funny." S.Tm in HILARIOUS SEXY COMEDY
DON'T START WITHOUT ME

GARRICK. 836 4601. Redcd price preview Sept. 14 at 8. First night Sept. 15 at 7. subs 8. Sats. 5.45. 8.30
BRIAN RIX ALFRED MARKS
"DON'T JUST LIE THERE, SAY SOMETHING!"

GLOBE (437 1592). Evenings 7.30
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre Hilarious Comedy acting sensation. Sk.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE CLUB. 722 9301. This week only Ev. at 8. Sat. 7 & 10.30. PRINCIPAL EDWARDS MAGIC THEATRE.

HAYMARKET (930 9832). Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.0 & 8.15 ALEC GUINNESS. JEREMY BRETT
A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER

HER MAJESTY'S (930 6606). 7.30. (Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 red. prices). BARRY MARTIN in
FIDDLER ON THE ROOF
also starring Stella Moray. 5th Year. MUST CLOSE SAT. OCTOBER 2.

JEANNETTA COCHRANE. 242 7040. NATIONAL YOUTH THEATRE in Peter Terson's new play
GOOD LADS AT HEART
Evenings 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. Under 21s: 25p-50p. Last week.

KING'S HEAD THEATRE CLUB, Upper St., Islington. 226 1916. Lunchtime Show 1.15. Architrue by Robert Pinget.

LAMDA THEATRE 01-373 7017 Mon.-Sat. 8 p.m. Logan Place, W 8. World Premiere of THE LAST DANCE OF THE CORMORANTS Special reductions for students Limited season September 9-25 Preview Sept 8 in aid of SHELTER

LYRIC (437 3686). 8.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Wed. 3.0 (red. prices). ROBERT MORLEY Mary MILLER and Jan HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn; author of "Relatively Speaking." "VERY, VERY FUNNY."—Standard NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR!

MAY FAIR (629 3036). Evgs. 8.15. Saturdays 6.15 and 8.45 GEORGE COLE in the BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.—E. Standard Award.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR—Plays & Player Award

MERMAID (248 7656). Rest. 248 2835 Last week. 8.15. Mat. Th., Sat. 3. MICHAEL REDGRAVE in THE OLD BOYS by William TREVOR. from Sept. 16: OTHELLO.

NEW THEATRE 836 3878
THE NATIONAL THEATRE
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Thur. & Sat. at 3. Until Sept. 14: TYGER "A real celebration—will be the talk of the town." Sept. 16 to 23 THE RULES OF THE GAME. New booking to Nov. 27.

OLD VIC. 928 7616. This week only. Evgs. 7.30. Thur. & Sat. 2.15. Theatre Royal York in hit musical THE LAST SWEET DAYS OF ISAAC. Sept. 16 to 25. The Belgian National Theatre.

PALACE (437 6834). 2ND YEAR. Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 and 8.30.
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE with ROY HUDD

PALLADIUM (437 7373). Ntly 6.15. 8.45. Sat. 2.40 To See Such Fun. TOMMY COOPER. CLIVE DUNN. ANITA HARRIS. RUSS CONWAY. It's a £75,000 show & Looks it—SM. October 11 for 3 weeks: THE CLIFF RICHARD SHOW Dec. 21: CINDERELLA. Book now.

PHOENIX (836 8611). Mon., Thurs. 8. Fri., Sat. 5.15 (25p to 140p) & 8.30 4th YEAR SMASH HIT MUSICAL
CANTERBURY TALES
"RACIEST, BAWDIEST, MOST GOOD-HEARTED and GOOD HUMOURED SHOW IN LONDON." Sun. Times.

PICCADILLY (437 4506). Evgs at 7.45 Mats. Weds. and Sats. at 2.30 JUDY PARFITT, MARGARET TYZACK
VIVAT! VIVAT REGINA!
by Robert Bolt with MARK DIGNAM

Use prefix 01 only when telephoning from outside London

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681. Opens Sept. 14. 7.0. Return of ERIC SYKES JIMMY EDWARDS
BIG BAD MOUSE
All seats bookable 50p to £1.25.

QUEEN'S. 734 1166. Evenings 8.0. Thurs. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. "WARREN MITCHELL IS FRANTICALLY FUNNY."—N of W.
JUMP!

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564. 1ST NIGHT TOMORROW. Sub. 7.30. Sat. 5 & 8. Seats £1. Ltd. No. students ½-price.
SKYVERS

ROYAL COURT (730 1745). Last wk. Evenings 8.0. Saturday 5.0 & 8.30. Ralph RICHARDSON. Jill BENNETT in JOHN OSBORNE's new play
WEST OF SUEZ

ROYALTY 405 8004. Mon., Tu., Th., F. 8.0. W., St. 6.15, 9.0. Adults only SECOND FANTASTIC YEAR
OH! CALCUTTA!
"AMAZING & AMUSING."—D. Exp. "THE NUDITY IS STUNNING."—D.T. "BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL." ST

ST MARTIN'S 836 1443. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5. 8.30 (Wed. 2.45 red. prices). MARIUS GORING. JOHN FRASER
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year. "Best for years."—Evg News.

SAVOY (836 8888). 8.0 Sat. 5.0. 8.0. Wed. 2.30. 3rd YR. Jeremy HAWK. Muriel PAVLOW in W. D. HOME'S Greatest ever Comedy Success.
THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6596).
HAIR
Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.40. "Magnificent. Irresistible."—People. A few good seats available. Friday first house at 5.30.

SHAW THEATRE 388 1394 Fully air-conditioned NATIONAL YOUTH THEATRE HENRY IV PART II by William Shakespeare For 2 weeks from Tonight 7.0. Mat. Th. & Fri. 2.30. Under 21s 25p-50p.

STRAND (836 2660) 8.0 (Thur. 3.0. Reduced prices). Sat. 5.45 & 8.30 Michael CRAWFORD, Linda THORSON, Tony VALENTINE and Evelyn LAYE
NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH
"HYSTERICALLY FUNNY."—S. Tms.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Evenings 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sat. 5 and 8 MOIRA LISTER TONY BRITTON. LANA MORRIS. TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE in MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM "SO FUNNY IS THIS THAT IT HURTS."—Pch. "Wildly Funny."—Sk

VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317) Nightly 6.15 and 8.45 £100,000 Spectacular Production of THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WHITEHALL (930 6692/7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.30. Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat 7.30 and 10.0 Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
"More sexually arousing than Oh! Calcutta!"—Sheff. Tel. 2nd Great Yr.

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs. 7.45. Sat. 5.0 and 8.15. Thurs. 2.45 CORIN REDGRAVE CIARAN MADDEN
ABELARD and HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience."—Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 938 7616. Tonight & tomor. 8. Th. 7.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 9.15. IPHIGENIA Euripides with Rock. -New York Company. All seats 50p.

TALK OF THE TOWN (734 5051) Fully Air Conditioned. From 8.15 Dining & Dancing. At 9.30 Revue TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT & 11 p.m.
LOVELACE WATKINS

CINEMAS

ABC 1, Shaftesbury Ave. (836 8861). VILLAIN (X) 2.0. 5.0. 8 p.m. Bkble.

ABC 2, Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861. TALES OF BEATRIX POTTER (U). 2 p.m. 5 p.m. 8 p.m. Bookable.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A) Arletty. Barrault Brasseur. 1.20. 4.35. 8.0.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129) until 8th Sept. Olivier in OTHELLO (U). Showing 2.10. 5.10. 8.15.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (X). Mifune. Showing 5.30. 8.25.

ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road. (580 9562). THE HORSEMEN (AA) Sep. progs. 2.30. 8.0. Bookable. LAST DAY.

CAMEO POLY, Oxford Ctr (580 1744). Artur Rubinstein in Reichenbach's LOVE OF LIFE (U). A miracle with music and Royal Ballet ENIGMA VARIATIONS (U). 1.20. 3.40. 5.55. 8.15.

CAMEO ROYAL, Ch X Rd. 930 6915. KAMA SUTRA (X). PERMISSIVE (X)

CARLTON (930 3711). THE ABOMINABLE DR PHIBES (X). Progs. 1.10, 3.0. 5.30. 8.5. Sat. 11.15 p.m.

CURZON 499 3737. Fully air cond. Louis Malle's DEAREST LOVE (X). Daily 1.40. 4.0. 6.20. 8.40.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road (580 9562). ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE FOREVER (U). Sep. Progs. 2.30. 7.45. Sun. 4.0 & 8.0.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA). At 2.25. 7.25. Late Sat. 11.30. Bkble

LEICESTER SQ THEATRE (930 5252). SUNDAY, BLOODY SUNDAY (X). Glenda Jackson. Peter Finch. Murray Head. Cont. progs. 2.30. 5.15. 8.0. Sun. 3.30. 5.25. 8.5. Late show Sat. 11.15.

ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738/2771) THE MUSIC LOVERS (X). Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bookable 2.0. 5.15. 8.25. Sun. 4.30. 8.0. Late show Sat. 11.45.

ODEON, Leicester Sq. (930 6111). VANISHING POINT (AA). Cont. progs. 2.0. 3.40. 6.0. 8.20.

ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011). THE LADY IN THE CAR (AA). 2.45. 8.0. Sat. 1.0. 4.30. 8.0. Sat. 11.45. Bookable.

ODEON St Martins Lane (836 0691) Milos Forman's Brilliant Comedy TAKING OFF (X). Screenings each day at 2.0. 4.15. 6.30. 8.50. Plus Fri & Sat 11.15. Weekday Progs 2.0. 3.40. 5.55. 8.15. Sun. Progs 3.40. 5.55. 8.15.

PARAMOUNT, Lower Regent St. (839 6494). Ali McGraw. Ryan O'Neal LOVE STORY (AA). Progs. 2.10. 4.20. 6.30. 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Suns. 4.20. 6.30. 8.40.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Paul Scofield in KING LEAR (A). Today 3.10. 5.45. 8.20.

PLAZA, Lower Regent St. (930 8944). DIARY OF A MAD HOUSEWIFE (X) Richard Benjamin. Frank Langella. Carrie Snodgress Progs. 2.45. 4.45. 6.50. 9.0. Late show Sat. 11.30 p.m. Last 3 days.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic Sq. 437 8181. Woody Allen's BANANAS (AA) Sep. perfs. 2.30. 6.15. 9.0. Bookable.

RITZ, Leic. Sq. Clint Eastwood KELLY'S HEROES (A). Progs. 2.0. 5.0. 8.0. Late Fri. Sat. 11.15 p.m.

STUDIO ONE Oxford Circus (437 3300) Steve McQueen LE MANS (U). Progs 1.35. 3.45. 6.0. 8.25.

VENUS (485 9658). Off Kentish Town Rd., NW 1. THE WANDERER (A). 4.50. 6.50. 8.55. No perf. Sun.

WARNER RENDEZVOUS. Leic. Sq. (439 0791). THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30. 3.50. 6.10. 8.40 Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m. Sun. 3.30. 5.50. 8.20. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10 seats bookable.

WARNER WEST END. Leic. Sq. 439 0791. SUMMER OF '42 (X). Progs. 2.0. 4.10. 6.20. 8.40. Sat. 11 p.m.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM. Sadler's Wells OPERA. Tonight & Thur. at 7.30.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
Tomorrow at 7
CARMEN
Fri. at 6.30.
LOHENGRIN
Sat. at 7.30.
BARBER OF SEVILLE
Box Office Tel: 836 3161.

COVENT GARDEN ROYAL OPERA Tomorrow at 7.30
DAS RHEINGOLD
Hesse. Watts. Lanigan. Dobson. Rintzler. Shaw. McIntyre. Ridderbusch. Cond.: Downes. Thur. at 6 DIE WALKURE Sept. 17 at 6. SIEGFRIED Sept. 25 at 5. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Stalls available. Now booking for perfs. Oct. 8 to Nov. 30: AIDA, FIDELIO, FALSTAFF, ROSENKAVALIER (240 1066)

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. 928 3191. Evs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 3. LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET. This week:
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
Sept. 13 to 16: Petrouchka, Sylphides, Don Quixote pas de deux, Scheherazade. 50p to £1.75.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE. Rosebery Ave. 837 1672. THIS WEEK ONLY Evgs. at 7.30. Mat. Sat. at 2.30.
LITTLE ANGELS
Child dancers from S. Korea.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond Street, W.1. (629 6176). Exhibition of old master paintings under £1,000. Until September 10. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 5-7 Porchester Place, W.2. MURIEL JUNIPER. RIKA PANA. Paintings.

GIMPEL FILS, 5 South Molton Street, W 1. 01-493 2488. VASARELY: "Kanta" pictures in editions of 8.

MALL ART GALLERIES, The Mall, SW 1. Society of Wildlife Artists and Society of Graphic Artists. Annual Exhibitions Admission 20p: plus Recent Paintings by Vicky Cox. Adm. Free, all until September 18.

MARLBOROUGH FINE ART
39 Old Bond St., W 1.
MASTERS OF THE 20TH CENTURY
Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30. Until Sept. 30.
(New premises at 6 Albemarle St. closed September for alterations.)

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD., 17/18 Old Bond St., W 1. PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL GRAPHIC AND MULTIPLES. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

OMELL GALLERIES. New selections of 19th and 20th Century Paintings at realistic prices. 22 Bury Street, St James's SW 1.

CONCERTS

HENRY WOOD PROMS. Royal Albert Hall. 7.30. BBC Symphony Orch. John Pritchard. Vladimir Ashkenazy. Jane Marsh. Mozart: Symphony No. 40, K.550. Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 4. Messiaen: Poèmes pour Mi Berlioz: Three pieces from Damnation of Faust.

EXHIBITIONS

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
Son et Lumiere Revival. Evenings except Sun & Mon. at 8.30 p.m. Box Office 90 New Bond St., W 1. Tel. 01-499 9957.

CIRCUS

WEMBLEY Empire Pool. Last week. MOSCOW STATE CIRCUS. Evgs. 7.45. Wed. 3.0 & 7.45. Sat. 2.0. 5.0. 8.0. Children half price all performances (902 1234) or pay at doors.

CINEMAS (Outside London)

Manchester

ABC ARDWICK 273 1141 ABOMINABLE DR PHIBES (X) 2.5. 5.30. 8.55. L.S 7.10.

ABC, Deansgate 832 5252. CLINT EASTWOOD KELLY'S HEROES (A) Dly 2.30. 7.30.

GAUMONT, Oxford Street (236 8264). THE MUSIC LOVERS (A) At 2.30 and 7.30. All Seats Bookable.

HALE Licensed Bar 928 2216 HELLO DOLLY! (A) Week 8.15. Saturday 2.15 and 7.45. Wed., September 8 only, at 8.15 pm. Strindberg's DANCE OF DEATH (A) 45p & 35p. Box Office 6 pm to 9 pm.

MANCHESTER FILM THEATRE, Oxford Street. (237 0497) Evgs. at 7.0. TUMULT (X) (Danish-Eng s.t.) and Pasolini's PIGSTY (X) (Italian-Eng. s.t.). Mats. W./Sat. 3.0.

REX Wilmslow 22266 WATERLOO (U) 8 pm (8.10). Mon., Wed., Sat. 2.30

STUDIO 1, Oxford Road Tel 236 2437. From the battle of the beaches to the Blood and Glory of BATTLE SQUADRON (A) (Tech.)* Starring Frederick Stafford, Van Johnson 1.15. 4.50. 8.25 The Dirty Bunch are FIVE FOR HELL (A) (Tech)* 3.5 6.40. *May be seen by UNACCOMPANIED Children

STUDIO 2, Oxford Road Tel. 236 2437 He planned nine of the world's most horribly ingenious murders . . . Vincent Price Joseph Cotten THE ABOMINABLE DR PHIBES (X) (Col) 2.0. 5.15 8.40 One brain wants to love . . . the other brain wants to Kill! INCREDIBLE TWO-HEADED TRANSPLANT (X) (Col) 3.35 6.5

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HOME NEWS

Tory MP runs Market poll for electorate

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Voting forms began to go out yesterday in the first referendum on the Common Market to be staged by an MP.

Previously it has been only anti-Market groups, like the Keep Britain Out Campaign, which have wanted electorates directly consulted, but Mr Philip Goodhart, Conservative MP for the Beckenham division of Kent, is having 50,000 eight-page voting forms sent out on which his constituents can declare for or against entry.

The machanics of the whole operation are complex. Apart from the voting forms, which should be in the homes of all constituents before the end of the week, there are 15,000 notices of public meetings, six public meetings (the third held last night), 350 posters, and 7,500 special issues of the Beckenham Conservative Association quarterly magazine.

Getting the right impartial balance in this literature required the judgment of Solomon. On the voting forms, the Common Market Safeguards Campaign (basically against entry, except on terms which would be unacceptable to the Six in practice) has been balanced against the European Movement (the longest-running pro-lobby).

In the magazine, for Conservative Association members only, are articles by the chairman saying why members should vote, but no saying which way, by the deputy chairman, who is for the Market: and two by Mr Goodhart himself, which are balanced in tone although many constituents regard him as being, on balance, pro-Market.

Speakers

The choice of speakers for public meetings also needed a fine balance. Mr Christopher Chataway (pro) last night held the platform alone. So will Mr Enoch Powell (anti) on September 17. Mr William Rogers (Labour — for) will share the platform with Mr Neil Marten (Conservative, against) on Monday; Lord Chalfont (Labour—for) will speak on the same platform as Mr Edward Taylor (Conservative—against) on September 23.

Voting will take place between September 18 and October 2 at four polling stations, all in main streets.

Exactly what practical effect this whole exercise will have remains to be seen. Mr Goodhart is a great believer in referenda and has written a book on the subject; but whether he will be equally a great believer in going against the party leadership if this particular referendum comes out against Mr Heath's intentions has yet to be proved.

Mr Goodhart says he will take note of a "conclusive" result—by which, presumably, he means one in which there is a high percentage of electors polling, and a high proportion of these voters voting one way. He will take more careful note of such a vote than of what the Parliamentary Whips say. He has not committed himself to how, when it comes to the point, he will vote.

The Political Freedom Movement is to hold a referendum on the Common Market in the Prime Minister's constituency of Bexley, Kent, this month. Air Vice Marshal Donald Bennett, who leads the organisation, said: "Whatever the result, Mr Heath will have to sit up and take note."

Labour cries wolf

By HELLA PICK

The Labour Party background paper on the Common Market, published yesterday, was completed before the monetary crisis changed some of the basic facts which the Labour Party attacks.

The paper is deeply critical of the entry negotiated by the Government and singles out the Government's failure to project a reliable estimate of the cost to the British balance of payments.

It deplores the fact that the common agricultural policy has been accepted without negotiation, and asks critical questions about the sterling balance issue—echoing Mr Wilson in suggesting that some secret commitments have been made to phase them out. It says more monetary question marks have been created by the EEC plan for economic and monetary union.

If it could have been argued previously that the Government should have tried to project the dynamic effects and thus the full balance of payments costs, it can certainly not be done now. Nobody can tell what the future relationships will be between the EEC currencies and between them and sterling, as all the existing estimates are based on the old parities.

The effect on the balance of payments cost of the common agricultural policy might be marginal, but the dynamic effects of EEC membership on Britain's trade are now even harder to assess. The new parities are almost bound to affect trading patterns, so the Labour Party is crying wolf in a rather unknown land.

The paper suggests that official sterling balances are no longer much of a problem, since they are backed by the Basle standby agreements, under which the dollar value of the balances is guaranteed. The real problem in the negotiations, it suggests, might have been private sterling balances.

The Government has consistently denied that secret commitments have been made, but in any case the monetary crisis has radically altered the whole position — and future — of the reserve currencies. Whether the Basle standby guarantees any longer have any practical meaning is doubtful.

The EEC plan for economic and monetary union went into abeyance even before it was launched. Nobody knows in what shape it will still be revived, and whether the aim of achieving a unified currency will still be politically viable after the lesson of the present monetary crisis have been drawn. For the time being, the Labour Party is attacking a very lame duck.

Anthony Harris, page 13

Paper dearer

The "Express and Star," Wolverhampton, has gone up in price from 2½p to 3p.



William Fagg (left), assistant keeper, and Arthur Wiston, principal keeper, on the Royal Sovereign Light Tower yesterday

Mushroom sprouts at se[a]

TRINITY HOUSE may be centuries deep in maritime history, but there is nothing remotely traditional about the telescopic, mushroom-shaped concrete tower which was commissioned yesterday as the new Royal Sovereign lighthouse.

And this is only the first of many concessions to technological progress the Elder Brethren have in mind. A converted Coal Board drilling rig was being towed past Flamborough Head this morning to replace the Inner Dowsing light vessel off the mouth of the Wash.

Both the Barrow Deep and the mid-Barrow light ships in the Thames Estuary are to be replaced by large buoys in October, and Lanby automatic light vessels will soon be stationed off Portland Bill and in Morecambe Bay.

The new tower off Eastbourne, which appropriately one visits by helicopter, itself replaces one of the traditional red-painted, bluff-bowed light vessels. Trinity House has maintained a succession of lightships to mark the Royal Sovereign shoal since 1875, and the last of them lifted her anchor at noon yesterday to be towed away to Harwich.

The pilotage authority decided to make this change five years ago and invited tenders for a steel lighthouse structure, but the lowest tenderer, Christiani and Nielsen, offered the present curious alternative. It was built in two sections in a basin excavated behind the beach at Newhaven. The 100-ft wide base, hidden today under 30ft of water, was towed out and sunk on a specially prepared gravel bed laboriously cleared of boulders by divers.

The accommodation deck and helicopter platform, with the light perched on one corner, was then floated out and located on a telescopic tower rising from the sunken base by two large steel pins. Finally, the inner section of the telescopic tower, with the platform on top of it, was jacked up nine inches at a time and concreted into position.

A 50ft wave, the biggest it is designed to withstand — and which would probably swamp half of Eastbourne — would pass just clear bene[ath] the platform. But [the] keepers have been warn[ed] that it would give them [a] terrific jolt and spring the [top] of the structure over about [an] inch.

Although the big Trin[ity] House tender Winston Ch[ur]chill was tied up to the n[ew] lighthouse yesterday pump[ing] across supplies of fresh wa[ter] the three man crews — [...] months on duty and [...] ashore — will normally b[e] by helicopter. The pilots w[ith] whom I flew yesterday s[aid] there should be no diffic[ulty] in landing even in a full g[ale].

Before we left, Princi[pal] Keeper Tom Wiston gave u[s a] deafening demonstration [of] the fog horn. The tower [...] sound a double instead o[f a] single blast every minute [in] bad visibility, but its li[ght] characteristic is the same [as] the departed light vessel's one flash every 20 seconds.

On a clear night the 2[...] lion candle power lamp sho[uld] be visible 28 miles away.

David Fairh[all]

Woman accused of baby snatch

By our own Reporter

Pauline Margaret Jones (2[...]), single and unemployed, of N[or]thumberland Avenue, Hull, w[as] remanded in custody until S[ep]tember 13 at Harlow yesterd[ay] accused of taking away Den[...] Weller, aged six months.

Miss Jones, with waist-leng[th] fair hair, wore a mauve jum[per] with black trousers and gre[y] corduroy shoes at the t[...] minute hearing.

A "thank you" call [was] made yesterday to the office [of] the Superintendent Registrar [at] Brighton, Mr Frank Har[ris], aged 61, by Mr Terry Well[er], the baby's father. Mr Wel[ler] was not able to talk to [Mr] Harris at his office, and inst[ead] rang Mrs Harris at home. [She] said: "I was naturally deligh[ted] to receive the call."

It was because Mr Ha[rris] became suspicious about [an] application to register a bi[rth] at Brighton that the baby [was] found at the weekend.

Ship's cruise ends up in buses

About half of the 600 passengers on the cruise ship Galaxy Queen, whose holiday was cancelled after the ship failed to sail from Toulon because of generator faults, had accepted alternative holidays in Europe, Cosmos Tours said in London last night. The company said 238 people returned to Britain yesterday, and refunds had been posted to them. "We agree with the passengers that the ship was a shambles," the operators said.

The 15,000-ton ship, which is owned jointly by Cosmos and Sovereign Cruises, was sailing for Genoa last night for a full overhaul. The company will make a decision tomorrow about the next cruise, which is due to begin on Saturday week.

A passenger on the Galaxy Queen said last night that the remaining holidaymakers had been waiting since early morning to learn about arrangements for their alternative holiday on the French or Italian Riviera, or the Costa Brava. They were complaining that neither tea nor coffee was served at breakfast yesterday, and burst pipes flooded two cabins during the night.

Mr B. J. Bament, manager of Cosmos cruises department, told a meeting of passengers that arrangements had been made to take them by coach to Calella in Spain: the journey would take about eight hours and dinner would be served on the way. It had not been possible, he said, to arrange air transport.

Mr Edmund Pennington, of Lancashire, told Mr Bament: "You've brought us down here on a con." Mrs G. Carter, from the Rhondda Valley, an old age pensioner, said she had been saving for two years to fulfil a lifelong ambition to visit Greece. She left for Italy, but said she would still be happy to join the next cruise if it were possible.

Mothers boycott school

Mother yesterday refus[ed to] send their children to a s[chool] in Port Talbot until its ra[ilings] are removed. They believe [...] Leighton George, aged si[x, of] Dan-y-Coed, Tonmawr, died [of] lead poisoning after ch[ewing] point which was flaking [from] the railings at Ton[mawr] primary school, near [Port] Talbot.

Mr Eban Jones, the edu[cation] officer for Port Talbot, [...] meeting with parents yest[erday] and later said the ra[ilings] would be replaced, in vi[ew of] their age and possible haza[rdous] condition."

Dr David Williams, medical officer of health, [said] an intensive investigation [had] been carried out, but it [would] be wrong to anticipate [the] cause of the boy's death [before] the inquest.

Poachers 'rule waves'

The lack of protection given to coastal fishermen by the navy since the disbandment of the Fishery Protection Squadron was described as painful by Mr Patrick Wall, Conservative MP for Haltemprice, when he spoke at Beverley, Yorkshire, last night.

"It is not the navy's fault that too few and too slow ships are provided," he said. "At this time each year our Yorkshire fishing grounds are invaded by foreigners playing hide and seek with our obsolete naval patrol vessels, when these are available. In the last war we led the world in what was called light coastal forces: today we have three such vessels—used as targets."

National bridge contest

THE GUARDIAN and Cutty Sark Scotch Whisky Ltd. are jointly sponsoring a bridge event which will be the first truly national British Rubber bridge Championship.

The event combines the social elements of rubber bridge with the competitive elements of tournament bridge. Players who are familiar only with rubber bridge with family and friends are experienced enough to compete.

Many excellent prizes are offered, the first being a seventeen-day holiday on Miami Beach, travelling by a scheduled flight and staying in a de luxe hotel (meals included), during the 1972 Bridge Olympiad.

The event is being sponsored by the British Bridge League whose championship Fund will benefit from the proceeds. The first call on this fund will be to send men's and women's teams representing Great Britain to the next Olympiad at Miami Beach, June 4-23, next year. The teams will be accompanied by the winners of the tournament.

In its early stages, the competition will be regionalised. The first two or three rounds (depending on size of entry) will each be a rubber bridge match of six rubbers. The pair ahead after the six completed rubbers goes forward to the next round. Matches will be played privately.

After the preliminary rounds are finished, the remaining pairs will go forward to the regional finals. These will be one-day events on Sundays at central venues. They will not involve much travelling and are expected to take place on February 20 next year.

Two pairs from each region will qualify for the national final which will take place at a leading London hotel on March 11 and 12. Finalists' travel and hotel expenses will be paid.

The national champions will receive the "Cutty Sark" challenge cup in addition to the Miami holiday.

Play in the regional and national finals will be decided by a new formula—Duplicate Rubber Bridge, i.e., play will be duplicate with players compared over the same hands although scoring will be in accordance with rubber bridge practice. All queries will be decided by an honorary British Bridge League committee.

Regular reports on the championship will appear in the Guardian's Bridge Column which is published every Wednesday. Players who have hands of special interest in the competition are encouraged to send them to Mrs Rixi Markus, the Guardian's bridge correspondent.

The entry fee is £2 a pair, and entries should be sent to the British Bridge Championship, The Guardian, 21 John Street, London W.C.1.

The closing date for entries is October 11. Cheques should be made payable to the British Bridge Championship. Detailed playing instructions and necessary stationery will be issued to entrants.

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

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Buying surge pushes share index up to 20-month high

By STEWART FLEMING

A surge of buying in the London Stock Exchange yesterday took the Financial Times ordinary share index up to 423.2, its highest point for 20 months. Government securities too were bought in large volume, particularly at the "long end" of the market (stocks maturing well into the future). War Loan the most widely held British Government security and one for which no redemption date is set, reached a new high for the year of £40-50p.

Dealers in the equity market claimed that yesterday's rise—most leading industrials on between 4p and 6p—was firmly founded, and did not expect it to be reversed today.

They pointed out that related bargains at slightly over 12,000 were well above average in recent weeks.

The 12 point rise in Wall Street's Dow Jones Index on Monday was one factor cited to explain the strength of the London market (Wall Street was closed yesterday for Labour Day, a public holiday celebrated by parades). Even without any lead from New York in the morning, Throgmorton Street pushed ahead to the close, after being 2 points up early in the afternoon the market closed for its 5.7 point gain on the day.

One dealer suggested that the rise was in part a delayed reaction to last Thursday's Bank rate cut. With the new account trading yesterday, he suggested that many short term investors who have stayed out of the market on Friday. Some dealers reported buying by "major" institutions—*always a sign of confidence*—even when the evidence to support the claim was thin.

The new £600 millions Treasury "tap" announced on Monday played a leading role in the minds of investors in Government securities. For some time now it has been possible to make a theoretical case for buying long dated gilts, which have been become progressively cheaper compared with the short and medium dated stocks. What was lacking, according to one analyst was some motivation to push buyers into the long dated issues.

The new "tap," which further raised medium and short prices, provided the impetus. Growing optimism that *even if the rate of inflation is still disturbing, there are signs now that at least it does not look like getting even further out of hand (and may actually be slackening)* obviously clinched the case for some big investors.

Steady demand brought gains of 1 to 1¼ in the longer end of the market while other stocks were mostly ¼ to ½ higher. The movement re-inforces the downward trend in interest rates and suggests that the Bank rate cut is effectively leading the market towards permanently lower rates, although clearly the uncertainties surrounding the new monetary policy will inhibit the market from discounting price trends too far forward.

Among leading industrial shares Glaxo was exceptionally good, 20 up at 425. Building shares continued in good form, boosted by expectations of cheaper home loans and the generally more favourable construction prospects. Two outstanding features were Twyfords, up 13 to 130 on the Reed International counter-offer, and Val de Travers with a 7½ rise to 20 following the chairman's *highly encouraging annual review.*

Still pinning their hopes on an early trading recovery, investors continued to go for Decca "A" which rose another 18 to *195½ in electricals. Elsewhere, two dull spots were J. Lucas, 1p off at 273½, on the continued strike deadlock and Geo. Sandeman which eased 2 to 187½, upset by the wine crop setback in Spain where the company has substantial interests.*

Leading banks fell but insurances advanced, aided by the profit turnround at Lloyds. Oils did well after their recent dull spell, BP, 597½, rose 14 ahead of this week's interim statement.

Leading shares to put on 5 or 6, were ICI, *329, Turner and Newall, 151, and Beechams, 330½. Better-than-forecast results lifted Myson 19 to 183½ in engineerings where Kleeman added 10 at 307½ on further consideration of Friday's interim. Vickers were wanted again at 81½, up 2½. BSR, 372½, and Thorn "A," 428½, rose 14 and 5 respectively.*

Firm motors had British Leyland 1½ higher at 45½ after press mention. Revived bid talk sent General Steam up 78 to 680 and, elsewhere in shippings, Court Line, 148 up 6, attracted speculative support.

Debenhams led stores higher *with a 9 rise at 242. However,* in supermarkets, Lennons dropped 7 to 98½ after a sell recommendation.

Scottish and Newcastle, 12 up at 472, did best in breweries.

Some of the more important changes were: Glaxo 425, up 20; Decca "A" 195½, up 18; Twyfords 130, up 13; Val de Travers 20, up 7½; Gen. Steam 680, up 78; Barclays 577, down 14; Prov. Clothing 268½, up 12½; BP 597½, up 14.

* Ex dividend

Think of a number...

Anthony Harris on Labour's European sums

The Labour Party's "White Paper" on Europe is presented, as one might expect, as an attack on the terms negotiated by the Conservative Government; and it produces figures to show that entry will put an insupportable burden on the *balance of payments.*

And straight away we are plunged into a logical muddle. The implied thought in the whole Labour campaign is: "The Conservatives have negotiated bad terms." But the whole weight of argument is directed not to criticising the terms, but to painting a forbidding picture of the prospects, which is a little different.

Before we get down to the *figures, it might be as well to* clarify the subject under discussion.

Broadly speaking, the whole attack on the terms—on the negotiating performance of the Conservatives—is a red herring. The terms of the British application under Labour made it clear from the start that we were not asking for any permanent alteration of the rules of the EEC.

The subjects for negotiation were the transitional terms of entry—how fast we assumed the burdens of membership—together with certain questions about Commonwealth countries, EFTA and sterling.

This does not mean that there can be no discussion of the "terms," if this is taken to mean the whole cost of joining; and it is open to Labour to argue, as Labour does argue in this paper, that in 1967 it was not possible to know what the cost—mainly of the Common Agricultural Policy—would be.

But this is a matter of European policy, not of "Tory terms." Those who wish to *judge the question for themselves* will at least avoid a good deal of muddle if they get this straight first.

It is still, of course, perfectly fair to argue that the expected cost of entry is insupportable; and certainly it is fair to attack the Government's White Paper for failing to spell out these costs. Its cost estimates stop in 1977, when our contributions to the Community budget will still be limited under the transitional terms negotiated. There is no figure for the total—nor any range of possible figures—*when we are* full members with full obligations.

To fill this deficiency, the *Labour document borrows from* the TUC and reproduces a table printed about a year ago in "Europe," a publication of Agence Europe, a news agency specialising in Brussels leaks. This is supposed to be an estimate put in during the negotiations by the British Treasury—though it has been disowned in London.

The total cost of our contribution to the EEC budget *given here is £573 millions* gross, and £470 millions net of receipts. This is a high figure, though by no means the highest that has been offered.

The higher of Professor Kaldor's two estimates gives a net contribution of £620 millions, and a calculation by Miller and Spencer of the London School of Economics (which they now regard as too high) gives £504 millions. But it is higher than either of the figures given in Labour's *1970 White Paper,* and that is odd.

The oddity is that since 1970, the gap between Common Market food prices and those in the world outside has narrowed drastically, and that fact ought to reduce the total expense of the Common Agricultural Policy, much of which is spent on price supports.

And that of course directs attention back to the fact that *the supposed Treasury estimate on which Labour is relying—if* it is genuine at all—is more than a year old. The facts have changed since then.

The pity is that the 1971 White Paper, which takes account of this new fact, does not give the relevant figures; but fortunately Marcus Miller of the London School of Economics has made some calculations which plausibly fill the blanks.

Using the assumptions implied in the few figures which are given in the White Paper, he gets to a net budgetary cost of £295 millions when we are full members—*very close to the £300 millions* which has been assumed in most comments. This is £100 millions more than the 1977 figure given in the White Paper (this is the measure of evasion) but nearly £200 millions less than Labour's figure.

The big discrepancies, of course, are food levies themselves: these reflect the size of the price gap directly. The Labour paper gives £183 millions ($440 millions); the implied figure in the White Paper, according to Miller, is only £80 millions.

The VAT contribution is also affected, because a full one per cent contribution will only be required if the cost of the CAP demands it, and a cheaper CAP is unlikely to do so. Figures: Labour, just under £100 millions; White Paper-Miller, £75 millions.

The food price question has been much debated, and the White Paper, a propaganda document, may well understate the probable future cost of the CAP; but the error is unlikely to be as large as that in the out-of-date figures of doubtful *origin on which Labour relies.* This really won't do.

Of course, the budget is not the whole balance of payments story; there is also a cost (or a net saving) from the immediate trade effects of joining. By "immediate," I mean effects which follow from the tariff changes and the CAP; no allowance is made here for the "dynamic" response of British industry.

There is probably some loss on trade in manufactures (this is because we lose export markets outside Europe and this outweighs the net trade gain from getting inside the common tariff); estimates here *from about £50 millions (in the* 1970 White Paper) through £150 millions (Miller-Spencer) to a top mark of £275 millions (the gloomiest Kaldor figure).

Then there is the change in the food import bill, compounded of import saving from higher home production and the *loss from paying for* expensive European imports. Estimates here vary wildly, from a net saving of more than £300 millions (Miller-Spencer) to a net cost £200 millions (Kaldor). The Conservative White Paper *puts the net loss at £50 millions.*

It is arguable, then, that the total figure is nearer to that given in the new Labour document—but for quite different reasons; and it is also arguable that the Budget contribution overstates the total burden.

What about the other Labour points? The most worrying and valid, in my judgment, is the general unease about price inflation. Both the CAP and the *value added tax will inflate* prices at a time when we are desperately trying to stabilise them.

This poses a problem of economic management which may well haunt future governments; *and it is also fair to point out* that the rise in food prices will hit low income families proportionately harder than the average.

Altogether, the problems of adaptation to Europe will strain relations inside Britain, and I would agree with a recent plea by Dr David Owen that Labour should concentrate its efforts on these problems of adaptation.

It is a pity that in Labour's own paper, these vital questions are only put in an accusative way; Labour should propose a policy for dealing with them.

But just as in the Government's White Paper, many real issues are fudged, in Labour's counter-paper, they are lost in a welter of out-of-date guesses. It is small wonder that Europe is not impressed with our Great Debate.

German foreign surplus shrinks

David

Germany's balance of payments, including the position at the International Monetary Fund and Special Drawing Rights, was 1,922 million marks in surplus in July. This compares with a surplus of 3,815 million marks a year earlier.

The overall balance for the seven months to the end of July *was 13,764 million marks* in surplus as against 10,577 million marks the previous year. But in the first three weeks of August foreign currency reserves of the Bundesbank and the commercial banks fell by about 1,500 million marks.

Preliminary returns showed an inflow of 1,771 million marks in long-term capital movements compared to 590 million in June and a net outflow of 7 million marks in July. For the seven-month period to the end of July the total was 3,336 million marks compared to an outflow of 1,800 millions the previous year.

The Bundesbank explained that the long-term inflow of 1,800 million marks in July was mainly the result of borrowing in industry borrowing abroad. This included about 1,000 million marks of short-term borrowings which were converted into long-term loans.

The seven-month current account, which includes the balance of trade and invisibles, showed a deficit of 1,099 million marks in deficit on the basis of preliminary figures to the end of July. This compares with a surplus of 1,094 million marks for the comparable period last year.

Observers suggest that the reason for this was the deteriorating terms of trade against Germany following the mark revaluation and the high level of expenditure by Germans holidaying abroad which kept the balance on invisibles in deficit.

Pergamon loan doubt

By CHARLES RAW

The accounts of Pergamon Press, to be released either later today or tomorrow, will show whether the news that Mr Robert Maxwell is now not to seek re-election to the board means that Pergamon Press has not and will not receive the promised $1 million from Maxwell's American company, Maxwell Scientific.

Mr Maxwell, removed from the Pergamon board when the company fell apart nearly two *years ago, was reappointed at* the end of April. As part of the deal which resulted in his reappointment, Maxwell Scientific (MSI) Maxwell's family company, agreed to pay Pergamon Press a total of $1.5 million in settlement of *back* number stocks of journals.

At the time it was reported that $1 million was to be paid immediately, while the other $500,000 was to be paid over seven years.

Mr Maxwell yesterday confirmed the announcement put out by the Pergamon board that he was not going to stand for re-election at the company's annual meeting on September 30. But he would not discuss the implications for the deal with MSI. "The package is fully described in the report," he said.

Mr Maxwell also said he was *not seeking re-election because* he did not want to cause any controversy. He said there had not been any disagreements with the rest of the board.

Since Mr Maxwell was reappointed at the end of April, the Department of Trade's first report on Pergamon and International Learning Systems has been published, severely criticising Mr Maxwell as well as other figures involved in the affair. As a result, Mr Maxwell has sued the Department of Trade in an attempt to stop publication of further reports. The proceedings are now scheduled to reach court on September 20.

The Pergamon report is for the year to last September 30 and is being published right on the deadline. It is, according to Mr Maxwell, a complex document running to many pages. There have already been reports that the loss will be more than double the £1 million original estimate.

Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid yesterday said he thought it was unlikely that Mr Maxwell would once again be co-opted back on to the Pergamon board by the directors after the shareholders' meeting.

V & G decisions 'known to Heath'

Many of the decisions taken by the Board of Trade on Vehicle and General Insurance were known to senior officials and Ministers, including Mr Edward Heath when he was *President of the board,* it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Norman Nail, a principal at the Department of Trade and Industry, told the resumed hearing of the V and G tribunal that many of the things he did in connection with the company were known, or later became known, right up the "hierarchy of the Board of Trade" and occasionally by Ministers.

He said: "Many of the things I did—a very good example is the advice that there was no case for appointing an inspector into Vehicle and General's affairs in 1964—were considered at a very high level, up to Permanent Secretary and Mr Edward Heath, who was then President of the Board of Trade.

"It does seem rather strange that I should be cross-questioned here as though I were the only person who made *this decision.*"

Mr Nail said his whole training as a civil servant led him to think that if a senior or a Minister had looked at what he had done he would expect those at the end of the line to appear *before such a tribunal and take* responsibility equally.

He said this had been at the back of his mind and he felt uneasy about it.

At this, the first sitting of the inquiry since August 6, Mr Nail had been cross examined by Mr John Davies, QC, counsel for the tribunal.

Mr Nail agreed with Mr Davies that he would have been *"very suspicious" about the* assistant secretary and a chief company's estimating procedure if he had known of errors they made in forecasting large claims for motorists.

Mr Davies said the amount claimed from the reinsurers was estimated at £2,500 in 1963 but turned out to be £13,000 and in 1966 the original estimate of £18,000 went up to £208,000.

Mr Davies said: "The point I am making is that if you had had this information you would have seen that the estimates just soared. Would not that have made you very suspicious of the estimating procedure?"

Mr Nail: "Yes, it would have made me ask a lot of questions."

This is the 21st day of evidence before the tribunal. Before the adjournment on August 6 the tribunal had completed hearing the evidence on *the "leak" from the DTI and* had also heard the bulk of evidence relating to the supervision by the DTI of V and G's accounts for the years from 1961 to 1966 when the statute in force was the Insurance companies *Act* 1958.

The tribunal will deal next with the events of the final years of the company's trading, when the powers of the DTI were enlarged under the Companies Act 1967. A *number of* important witnesses from the DTI still have to give evidence in this connection. These include Mr D. Steel, assistant secretary, and Mr H. H. Knight, principal, who will be followed by Mr C. W. Jardine, the Under-Secretary in charge of the insurance and companies division.

It is unlikely that the hearings will be completed this month.

CITY COMMENT

OIL SHARES

Boom time at an end

HOLDERS OF OIL shares can expect a bumpy ride for the remainder of the year. City *opinion is sharply divided on* the immediate future of the industry and the British Petroleum second quarter results on Thursday will be a pointer to the outcome of the tussle going on between the bulls and the bears. Estimates range between £40 millions and £45 millions with the pessimists pointing out that prices have hardly changed while tax liabilities have gone up by about 30 per cent.

Last year demand for oil rose by 11½ per cent as customers stocked up for the winter and in anticipation of a breakdown of supplies ahead of the talks between the companies and oil producing countries. But the winter was very mild and the talks ended amiably enough—but fears that ultimate nationalisation is not far off are still strong.

The result is that there are bumper stocks and that spot prices have been flagging in Europe. But, although indicative, these are marginal to the business which is normally carried on a one-year contract basis: *and the companies got* some very good prices earlier in the year. They are getting lower now. Moreover, demand this year has risen by only 5 per cent, though a really tough winter would push it up.

The high margins obtained last year could turn out to have been exceptional. Refining capacity is expected to rise by about 8 per cent a year in the *next two years. This may not* necessarily lead to oversupply but it will at least put an end to shortages and lead to more intense competition and lower margins.

The other bearish factor is that freight prices have gone down now that the worldwide tanker shortage has ended. Marginal costs are therefore becoming more important and to keep these down companies will have to increase supplies. Anyway, both BP and Shell have made very expensive charter arrangements last year so that they will be losing on that score now.

What does all this mean for the shares? BP will report a good first half, made all the better because it will compare with an exceptionally bad one. Thereafter growth will slow down. The shares may get a fillip from the go-ahead for the Alaskan *pipeline and this may coincide* with the expected rights issue. Shell will announce third quarter figures in November and they should be good. But the expected recovery of the American subsidiary which contributes about a quarter of the profits could be delayed by President Nixon's price freeze. Shell may find the going tough in the fourth quarter unless margins obtained on the Continent improve.

The technical position of both shares could be weakened if the market, as in previous bull markets, takes a fancy to other sectors. This would lead institutions to reduce their holdings. The boom time for oil shares seems to have come to an end.

GMH

Key issue

SCRIP ISSUES always give pleasure although normally they are not regarded as a great event. Interest quickens, however, when one is made by a group like Grand Metropolitan Hotels which has just emerged victorious from a costly takeover battle for Truman Hanbury and Buxton.

A one-for-four scrip issue to ordinary and "B" holders is to be extended to accepting holders of Truman. As this has happened so early in their career as investors in Grand Metropolitan, they will probably think they are on to a good thing.

The first statement yesterday from Grand Metropolitan did not give a reason for the issue, but the announcement brought a rush of inquiries. Later Mr Maxwell Joseph confirmed the issue will bring the share capital more into line with the capital employed in the business.

More significantly, however, he said that the move would enable the group to arrange further borrowings to continue its expansion policy.

The last scrip issue to be made by Grand Metropolitan was a one-for-one in 1969 and without the Truman bid, another might have been a long time coming.

A part of the purchases of Truman shares were financed through borrowing. As plenty of money is available for companies like Grand Metropolitan, its bankers were obviously only too willing to lend.

Operations in the market, however, brought the group close to the borrowing limit permitted by its articles of association. As this is geared to the size of the capital, the issue is understandable.

MPA

Pension pressures

WITH THE Government's proposals for State pensions to be published in a White Paper next week, and a basic aim of its policy to be the encouragement *of private occupational pension* schemes, the adequacy of these schemes promises to be a contentious issue.

MPA, a firm of employee benefit consultants, spotlights this issue in its latest monthly review. It points out that if you intend to solicit the individual savings in the market place by offering unit trusts or insurance policies you have to adhere to a strict set of regulations.

Some would say these regulations are not strict enough even now and there are strong pressures building up to tighten up, but nevertheless the principle that the individual needs protection is well established.

MPA contrasts this with what it suggests is the limited degree of disclosure required of a company operating a pensions scheme, even where the employee is compelled to contribute. There is, for example, no need to publish the pension funds investments, and a firm can operate a scheme the final benefits from which depend, in part at least, on the company's continued success.

Moreover, regulations requiring disclosures of adequate information are, MPA says, anything but onerous to observe. Literature issued by employers can vary from a cyclostyled *summary to detailed, but almost* incomprehensible, statements of the scheme's trust deed and rules.

MPA concludes that it is not surprising that many employees have only a hazy idea of what their schemes provide. And it points out that in Australia the state of Victoria has recently published draft legislation which includes a clause requiring firms to provide employees with regular statements of benefits which have accrued to date.

It is with peripheral (in political terms) items such as these that the Government must be concerned as it pushes ahead with plans to give profit-con*scious firms and insurance com*panies a bigger slice of the employee's savings.

ROBERT STIGWOOD

Time for realism

IT IS understandable but the City does not appear to be very clued up about "pop" music. As an industry it must be the most involved, most unpredictable, and certainly just about the easiest to glamorise.

Last year Robert Stigwood Group had the reputation of being the year's new issue disaster. This year the company is an outstanding success with the shares currently at 78p *which is nearly three times their* winter low. What are the reasons for this sudden change of heart? It cannot be last month's indifferent interim figures which showed profits down from £259,000 to £245,000 pre-tax. It appears that the market's enthusiasm is based on vague talk of the profit potential of "Jesus Christ Superstar" — the religious rock opera — and Mr Stigwood's own projections of a substantial increase in profits in 1971-72.

But just what are the prospects for Stigwood's involvement in "Jesus Christ Superstar" where it owns just over 50 per cent of the composers' management company, Doverbridge, and the entire capital of Superstar Ventures, the opera's production company.

At the moment on the long term it is just about impossible to say but with the shares currently on a price earnings ratio of nearly 25 a sense of realism is called for.

Doverbridge's main source of income is the royalties it earns from MCA, the US recording company. The MCA recording of "Jesus Christ Superstar" has been in the top three of the US pop music charts for a phenomenal 40 weeks and, although its rating is now beginning to slip (No. 9 last week), sales of the double album could by now have reached $10 millions.

However the composers, Andy Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice, are no Lennon-McCartney duet and consequently their earnings from each record sold are comparatively small.

Indeed it seems doubtful whether Webber and Rice have earned much over $250,000 from MCA and of this sum their manager, Doverbridge, is en*titled to about £25,000 before* expenses.

So much for the record. Clearly the stock market must be looking for sensational profits from the live production company, Superstar Ventures. However there are some big problems here as well.

So far the only country to show any real enthusiasm for "J.C. Superstar" is the US where Stigwood has waged an unsuccessful copyright war to keep its monopoly of any live performance of the opera. Last week a New York federal court ruled that while certain kinds of advertising for any unauthor*ised performance of* "J. C. Superstar" was illegal, there could be no ruling to restrict rival productions of the opera.

At the present time it seems that both the Stigwood and its *competitors' productions of the* opera are doing equally well. But the crunch will come this winter with the opening of the Broadway show and the shooting of the film version. Stigwood takes 50 per cent of the profits of both these productions.

While the potential could be enormous it is possible that the product could become decidedly over exposed before long. Meanwhile the market appears to be expecting another "South Pacific."

MINING SUPPLIES

Pre-tax profit		Dividend
£79,159	1968	2½p
£147,569	1969	4p
£274,132	1970	5p
£442,371	1971	8p

In addition to the higher dividend, the directors recommend a scrip issue of two ordinary shares for every one held.

At the moment we are heavily involved in development, which should augur well for the future. Turnover to date in the current year is showing a steady increase.

A. Snipe, Chairman.

quiet day r markets

h the New York currency t closed for Labour Day, change markets in London sewhere were very quiet day. With little trading, movements were fairly e.

ling in sterling started at 0, fell back to $2.4590 at oint, but then rose some nts to close at $2.4650.

its movements merely the fluctuations that deals can induce. The rate is equivalent to a revaluation of 2½ per against the dollar.

other European markets ollar was stronger, but ightly so. In Frankfurt it at DM 3.389, having at 3.3854, and there was lar rise in Paris.

ankruptcies

hundred and eighty-two se businesses went bankAugust. This is a fall of cent from the July figure 1 per cent from a year

Teikoku Koshinjo Ltd., ate business operation ch firm, reported yester-

Research that puts big steel plants in the melting pot

By Peter Rodgers

A GIGANTIC £1,500 millions steelworks which the British Steel Corporation wants to build could already be out of date.

Professor A. R. E. Singer, head of the Department of Metallurgy at University College, Swansea, told the British Association meeting in Swansea yesterday that the BSC's plans should be deferred.

Instead, for a cost which would be "trivial in comparison," more money should be spent on a number of revolutionary new steelmaking processes which are now only in their early stages of development.

Britain should try to bypass techniques of production on the massive scale which have given Japan dominance of the world-wide steel industry, because it is probably already too late to catch up using the same methods.

Ideas on similar lines have in fact circulated at top level in Whitehall, where it has been suggested by experts that a combination of new technology and changes in the structure of the world steel industry might make giant plants unnecessary in the 1980s—just at the time when Britain gets in on the act, 15 years after the Japanese.

The main structural change might come about from the desire of ore-producing countries—such as Sweden and Australia to add value to their ore before exporting it. They would in future do this either by making steel themselves or by using some intermediate process such as ironpowder, leaving the traditional steelmaking countries to do the final processing, rolling and fabricating.

This would have enormous significance. For a start it could eliminate the blast furnace — which makes pig iron—from most works in Britain, as well as a number of other processes in the route to steel. This in turn would remove some of the most urgent reasons for building gigantic integrated plants on new "Greenfield" sites.

Steelwork from the 1980s onwards might quite economically be built in the existing smaller centres of the industry, it has been suggested. There would be no need to produce huge tonnages on each site and the plants could be comparatively small.

Prof. Singer's argument was that the BSC had enough scope in the rationalisation and extension of existing steelworks to give a breathing space of several years in which research and development of new processes could be done. Britain was in any case "well to the front" in its knowledge of the more radical and far reaching routes to bulk steelmaking.

He said that there was "grave doubt" about the likelihood of a large new integrated Greenfield plant paying its way in the near future. But adequate research and development programmes would allow one or other of the most promising new processes — direct reduction of iron ore to steel, casting strip steel direct from the liquid, or powdered steel technology — to supply the growing need for steel at the end of this decade and at the beginning of the next.

(It is estimated that UK production will expand from 27 million tons a year now to 43 million tons in 1980.)

Current techniques for making steel strip—the bulk of steel production — were a "vast anachronism" based on concepts of technologies at least 30 years old, Prof. Singer said. The most astonishing thing was that they worked so well and at such low cost, but this was only because of the huge size of the plants, he thought.

The main modern route is from blast furnaces where the iron ore is smelted with coke to pig iron, on to the oxygen steelmaking plant, followed by ingot or continuous casting and hot and cold rolling of the final product.

This was "an incredible triumph of craftsmanship over design," Prof. Singer said. It worked so well because of the large scale that it was "extremely difficult to bring alternative processes to the stage where they have any credibility, let alone the capability of changing the status quo. This is not to suggest that they do not have great potential: quite the reverse in fact."

Prof. Singer, whose department at Swansea is closely involved in developing new steelmaking technology, described some of the main research areas.

"Direct reduction" in a variety of forms is a way of producing iron without a blast-furnace. It may be particularly useful for producing iron in smaller tonnages but the disadvantage is that electric arc furnaces have to be used for smelting it to steel, which is a problem in Britain until the cost of power drops a lot, relative to other fuels.

However, it may accelerate the trend to iron and steelmaking on the orefields, because electric power tends to be cheaper in the big ore producing countries.

A potentially very important process is the casting of strip direct from liquid steel to avoid one of the main costs in current methods—rolling thick ingots down to thin strip in large mills with associated pickling and cleaning processes.

If steel could be cast nearer its final thickness an enormous amount of money could be saved, and in the long term liquid casting might prove the "best and most economical intermediary for rolled steel strip," Prof. Singer said.

An important alternative way of casting thin steel is to compress powdered steel into strips, which is part of the research effort at the Swansea department. The steel obtained has, rather surprisingly, the same properties as rolled steel, and several processes have reached pilot plant scale.

Powder is far too expensive now, but Prof. Singer said that with "in house" production on a large scale by atomising steel with water or gas the price could be brought way down.

The powder might be mixed with water and dried out in thin strips as in paper making before being heated in a compaction process called sintering. (The BSC has developed this to pilot plant stage.) Or the powder making process could be integrated with the strip production so that the powder would be rolled to thin strip while shot.

Prof. Singer's department is working on spray rolling in which liquid metal is atomised and sprayed on to a revolving wheel, building up to form a strip in an atmosphere of nitrogen. This has been done mainly with aluminium but could be developed for steel, he said.

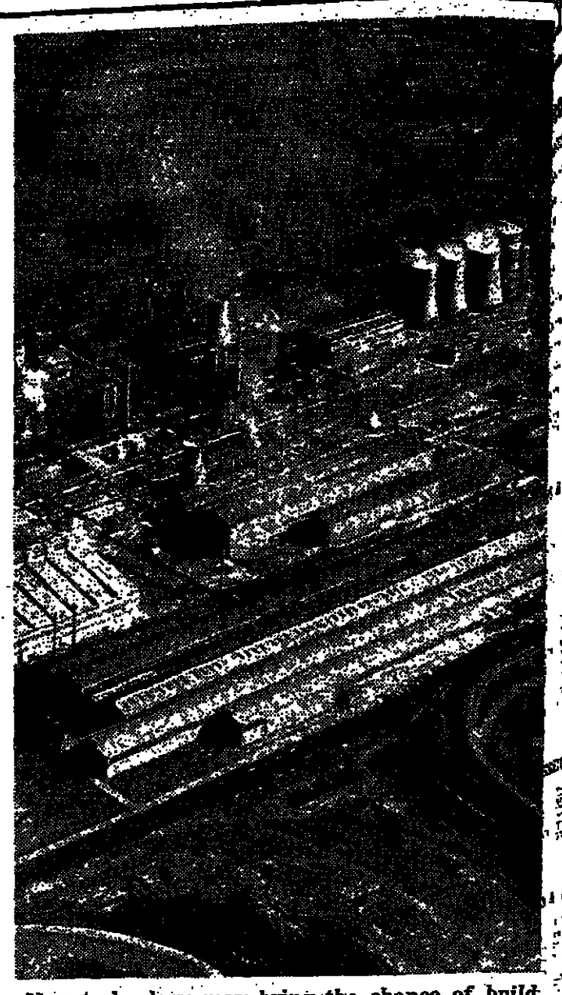
But by far the most revolutionary change would be to avoid both traditional iron and steelmaking, by starting with very pure powdered ore "superconcentrates." These would be processed directly to iron powders at high temperature using hydrogen and carbon monoxide mixtures which can be produced very cheaply from oil or natural gas. The powder would then be processed to steel strip.

Over the last ten years this had been shown to be feasible but too costly, although it was worth serious investigation, Prof. Singer said.

The British Steel Corporation's defence of giant plants against possibilities of brand new technology has been that economic versions of the processes now being developed are much further in the future than critics assume. (Prof. Singer said that it takes five to 10 years for a new process to reach large scale usage.)

But few experts in the BSC would deny the ultimate value of many of these processes, or their technical feasibility. Indeed the BSC is developing some of them, including powder processes and spray steelmaking.

This is a potential alternative to the big and expensive oxygen and steel converters. Although likely to be rather less important than the new techniques for strip production.



New technology may bring the chance of build small steelworks—like Ravenscraig, Scotland, tured above—which could still be competitive w the giants of Japan

Aerialite payout raised as profit hits record

Shares of Aerialite, the Manchester manufacturer of cables and electrical accessories, have come up from a low of 27p last year to their current price of 34p. Yesterday's announcement of a spectacular increase in earnings for 1970-1 explains why.

Pre-tax profits for the year ended June are up from just £292,508 to a record £808,386 and the board is to raise the dividend total from 9½ per cent to 11 per cent with a final payment of 7½ per cent.

The company's previous best was in 1967 when it made £469,952 pre-tax.

Sales increased from £8.15 millions to £10.27 millions while profits after tax totalled £481,886 against £150,758. Owing to a change in the group's basis for writing off depreciation, there is an exceptional charge of £81,922 but even so earnings per share are up from 2.4p to 6.5p.

The company explains that the results reflect the recent reorganisation of the group's production facilities and emphasise that these profits were made against an industrial and economic background which was not favourable to a recovery.

GEMS resumes dividend payout

General Electrical and Mechanical Systems has returned to the dividend list with an interim of 7½ per cent, and the board suggests shareholders can expect at least 15 per cent for the whole of 1970-71. At the half-way stage, a 43 per cent rise to £6,859,000 in turnover has produced an 80 per cent leap to £458,000 in pre-tax profit.

A good deal of the first-half profit gain stemmed from a drop from £105,866 to £21,742 in the loss of the structural engineering division. Profit from the mining machinery side shot up from £199,512 to £296,202 and it is thought that the contribution from this division will be maintained in the second half.

The electrical group's profit moved up from £162,203 to £183,485, but due to a reduction in orders, it is thought that profit for the rest of the year from this section will be lower.

It is believed that the trading losses of the James W. Ellis subsidiary which, as already announced, will close in October, will be less than £50,000. The board does not expect terminal losses to be very large.

The closure will complete the reorganisation of the group leaving it with five successful and profitable subsidiaries and on balance it seems that the company as a whole is heading for higher profit this year.

Brierleys half time profit dips

Brierleys Supermarkets, the Northampton based group, has had a setback, but the interim dividend is being held at 12 per cent. In spite of an increase from £3,539,604 to £5,027,295 in sales, pre-tax profit dropped fr.□ £208,396 to £178,912 in the six months to June 30.

Commenting on the figures, the directors say that the increased scale of operations led to "certain difficulties" in management control and a considerable fall in profit margins. They expect, however, that a reorganisation will start to be reflected in the company's results by the end of the current year.

Lancaster Carpets interim higher

Lancaster Carpets and Engineering is obviously heading for sharply higher profits this year. Meantime, a brilliant set of first half figures prompts a five points rise to 15 per cent in the interim dividend.

An increase from £4,964,830 to £6,084,391 in sales for the six months to July 3 has produced a jump from £402,000 to £762,000 in the profit before providing £457,000 (£230,000) for tax.

Johnsons-HPL holds payout

Johnsons-HPL, the manufacturers of chemicals for the photographic and allied trades, distributors of cameras and makers of test papers for laboratory and industrial use, is holding its dividend at 6 per cent for 1970-1.

A rise from £8,953,870 to £9,776,605 in the turnover has been rewarded with an increase from £283,574 to £314,329 in the pre-tax profit.

The outlook is less bright. Sales have declined by 4.5 per cent since July 31 and the directors blame the recession in the printing and graphic arts industries and the consequent cutback in capital investments.

Myson earnings rise sharply

From sharply higher profit, the Myson Group, the heating, ventilation and air conditioning concern, is paying a dividend five points higher than expected.

Pre-tax profit shot up from £215,128 to £897,930 in 1970-71 and the group is paying a final dividend of 45 per cent making 65 per cent, against a forecast of 60 per cent and 47½ per cent for the previous year.

Investment group raises dividend

Scottish and Universal Investments which has a large holding in House of Fraser, the store group and whose subsidiaries include George Outram, the Scottish newspaper group and a number of industrial companies, is raising its dividend by 2½ points.

A final of 12½ per cent makes a total of 22½ per cent for 1970-1, against the equivalent of 20 per cent.

Profit increased in the past year from £1,886,507 to £2,035,665 before providing £487,406 (£483,754) for tax.

Reabrook asset backing increases

At yesterday's annual meeting of the Reabrook Investment Trust in Birkenhead, the chairman, Mr B. Van Engel, reported that net asset value increased by 20.6 per cent over the past year to 290 per share. This compares with a rise of 12.7 per cent in the FT ordinary share index.

Mr Van Engel admitted that the holding in Rolls-Royce had resulted in a loss of capital and revenue. Although this had been more than made up, it necessitated a fuller investment programme, higher bank charges and, as recently reported, a slight reduction in the final dividend for the year.

Westward TV prospects 'good'

Immediate trading prospects of Westward Television are good, says Mr Peter Cadbury, the company's chairman, in his annual report. Advertising revenue increased by £54,000, or £14 per cent, in the first quarter of the current year, which is more than the total increase for last year.

However on the long term Mr Cadbury is worried for the future of the smaller independent television companies if and when ITV 2 is introduced.

There must be safeguards, he says, if the concept of ITV and the regional system is to survive.

Edger Investments bid dropped

Amalgamated Investment and Property has dropped its bid for Edger Investments as its offer has attracted insufficient acceptances.

Lazard Brothers pointed out again yesterday that the effective offer price of 183.9p compares with an Edger share price of 170p.

The board of Amalgamated does not feel that the recent valuation of Edger's properties justifies an increase in the offer and accordingly, it has been allowed to lapse.

The board of Edger, with 8 per cent of the shares under its control, declared the bid to be inadequate. Development Securities, which holds 33.7 per cent of the shares, also turned down the offer.

GMH offer now unconditional

The resolutions considered yesterday at the extraordinary general meeting and the class meetings of the ordinary shares, "B" ordinary and 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock of Grand Metropolitan Hotels were passed by the requisite majorities. Accordingly the offer for the ordinary shares of Truman Hanbury Buxton is now unconditional in all respects.

It was also disclosed yesterday that the bankers' offer for the warrants of Grand Metropolitan to be issued in respect of the Truman acquisition has been accepted in respect of 55.46 per cent of the warrants which would require o be issued on full acceptonce of the offer.

Following the capitalisation issue, the rate of preferential dividend on the "B" ordinary shares is to be 6.4 per cent and the conversion terms of the 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock and the subscription rights to the warrants will be adjusted appropriately.

Company news in brief

Points from reports

Associated Food Holdings: Chairman Mr R. W. Young says that net current asset position of group has been temporarily adversely affected by the financing of the Manchester warehouse building and equipment. Arrangements have been made to take a long term mortgage upon this property.

The group's cash flow forecast for current year indicates that no problems are likely to arise from a liquidity point of view. Mr Young expects a definite upturn in profits which should at least equal the 52 weeks of 1969/70 when the group made £565,094 pre-tax.

Interim results

Cape Town and District Gas Light and Coke Company: Sales for half year to June 30, 1971, £182,354 (£179,557). Pre-tax profit £13,960 (£26,394), including investment income £5,186 (£12,176).

Holcombe Holdings: No interim dividend (no dividend last year). Consolidated net profit for six months to March 31 £10,393 (loss £7,474).

Jersey Electricity: Net profit for 6 months to June 30, £260,778 (£301,500). Interim 3 per cent (same). Announced.

William Whittingham (Holdings): 1p per share (same). Pre-tax profit for half year to April 30, £145,923 (£128,513) after loan stock interest £20,577 (£21,250).

Final results

Consolidated Salak Rubber Estates: 13 pc making 20 pc (26 pc). Profit £237,249 (£270,271) after tax £125,000 (£180,000).

Wool sales focus attention on industry's plight

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

THE DRAMATIC, some have called it disastrous, start last week to the new season of wool auctions in Australia has once again clearly focused attention on the depressed state of the world's wool trade.

The massive price-support buying by the Government-backed Australian Wool Commission—at some centres taking more than half the offering—has further diminished confidence in a commodity which for the past decade has been losing out to competition from synthetic fibres. Although concern at the amount of wool bought by the AWC has ranged from the Australian Minister of Primary Industries to buyers and brokers in Australia and England, the view in Australia seems to be that it is better to sell wool under difficulties than not at all, so in spite of rumours to the contrary, it has been announced that sales will continue more or less as scheduled.

Support for continuing the sales has also come from Bradford, where it is argued that those who want to buy wool should have the chance to do so. Although prices for tops have been generally reduced as a direct result of the lead from the Australian sales, little change was reported in the static conditions that have prevailed in Bradford during the past few months. Last week 64s were quoted at 85p per kilo, compared with 87p six months previously.

The start of the Australian sales, postponed for a week because of the international monetary situation, has emphasised the difficulties and gloomy outlook for wool. Production has been increasing without signs of a similar rise in demand, which seems unlikely to outweigh supplies in the foreseeable future.

The AWC has been building up its stocks of wool and was reported to have ended last season holding 6 per cent of the clip. A further 40,000 bales were added following last week's sales, so even if increased demand develops, it could be easily satisfied from this stockpile.

AWC support has meant that auction prices are little changed on those at the end of last season, but there is a fear, undermining confidence, that the stockpile will eventually have to be sold, perhaps even dumped on the world market.

The depressed state of the market is clearly underlined by the need of the Australian Government to subsidise wool growers—setting aside $A60 millions for a deficiency payments scheme—and to provide financial incentives to the International Wool Secretariat for increased promotional activities in critical world markets. The latter is even more important in view of President Nixon's economic measures, especially the 10 per cent import surcharge on raw wool and textiles.

The future of the wool trade now largely depends on whether interest from the trade can be revived at primary auctions.

The confused monetary situation and lack of stable exchange rates seem to have been a largely incidental factor in reducing buying interest last week. A bright spot in the sales—about the only one—was the interest from Japanese buyers. As long as this continues the situation will not be as bad as it otherwise could be. However, Japanese interest has always been sporadic and, once it is withdrawn (as happened earlier this year), there is always the fear that it may not be resumed for a long time.

At last week's sales, many said Japan was only satisfying short-term needs and that future buying policy will depend on the fate of the yen and also on the effect of US measures on imports of Japanese textiles.

US terms for removing surcharge still rising

By TOM TICKELL

American terms for removing the 10 per cent import surcharge have been rising steadily ever since Mr Nixon first imposed it less than a month ago. It looks almost permanent now, for if Europe and Japan have both to make big trading concessions—as well as revaluations—in return for its removal, it could be years before it goes. The trade issues are particularly difficult for almost every country fouls in playing the trading game.

Europe and America have plenty of quarrels—which I will describe in a later article—but the real US battle is with Japan. Exports from there to America had gone up by 40 per cent in the two years to 1970. In the first six months of the year they had raised their rate of increase, for they were 30 per cent higher than they had been in the same period of 1970.

The American return flow had moved 1½ per cent upwards in the same period. The Nixon Administration was not impressed by Japanese liberalisation, when its deficit on balance of payments was rapidly worsening.

Until 1967 Japan was the most highly protected, as well as the most successful economy in the world, but in the past two years it has cut down the items protected by quotas from 120 to 40. But the fact that restrictions on imported cars have been dropped for instance does not really help Detroit when its main worry has been the rocketing sales of Japanese cars in the United States. The main industrial restrictions remain in the high technology areas like computers which is where the US performs best.

Nearly three quarters of Japan's trade goes through the top 20 export houses—whose links with the Government are extremely close. The Americans suspect that the oriental old boy network, operating through MITI, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, often keeps out imports, without anything to show for it on the surface.

There is always the old question of dumping — defined as selling goods at prices below those on the home market, after allowing for costs of shipment. The US has been much tougher than it used to be, particularly with Japanese radio and TV sets which have been rocketing and the investigating staff has increased massively since Mr Nixon came to power. But then the US Government can always keep out foreign goods by "voluntary quotas" — under pain of legislation if the volunteers do not accept them.

The three most important cover steel, shoes and textiles, and manufacturers who have accepted them are particularly angry that there is no exemption from the 10 per cent surcharge. Probably the most awkward is that covering textiles, for it was accepted by Japanese manufacturers after talks with Mr Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee. This came after long and fruitless negotiations between them and Mr Nixon's personal representative and the Administration certainly is not prepared to accept the new limits.

This may be partly through personal pique, for the President and Mr Mills are from different parties and are old sparring partners. But there is also Mr Nixon's promise to protect the textile industry which is strong in the South and very much part of his constituency. After the present hiatus started the Japanese Government asked the industry to think again and start talks with the Administration. But so far it has received a very dusty response.

But it is not just a matter of trade in each direction for the Americans have been insisting that there should be liberalisation on the capital side as well. Earlier this year the Japanese reluctantly agreed, and eventually US companies should be able to buy 50 per cent of the equity of a Japanese firm.

For the moment the rules are much more cautious. Chrysler is to take a 35 per cent stake in Mitsubishi and similar partnerships are being discussed at

Tension among fibre suppliers

By BRIAN WHITE

AN ATMOSPHERE of intrigue and speculation surrounds a large section of the British textile industry. Ostensibly it only affects the country's throwsters, who produce about 12 per cent of domestic fibre supplies, but it could alter the whole balance of forces within the world fibre and textile industry.

The trouble started with ICI's takeover of Qualitex and the yarn-processing side of Carrington Viyella. Not only did this place between 35 and 40 per cent of textured yarn supplies in the hands of one firm, but it left the rest of the industry seething with anger, and in many cases anxious about its survival.

This is not simply the conventional concern of the small firm faced with large-scale competition. ICI's new subsidiary will, after all, be embarking on a new process of manufacturing textured yarns. Instead of merely putting a crimp into a yarn, the new process will take over yarn drawing which has previously been the province of the fibre producer.

There will obviously be economies in manufacturing, but although the margins of many throwsters have been clipped in the intense competition of recent months, the chief fear is not so much that independent throwsters will be undercut by ICI, but that the throwsters will be left selling an inferior product.

Draw texturing, the process on which ICI is basing its new subsidiary, is supposed to produce a more consistent yarn whose dyeing qualities are believed to be far more superior to conventional products. At a time when everyone is scrabbling for customers, an advantage like this could be devastating.

So naturally other throwsters want to climb on the bandwagon, and the machinery builders are only too anxious to help. Barmag, ARCT, Lcesona, and (ICI permitting) Ernest Scragg, all have machines available to meet the eager demands of the market. All that is needed is supplies of undrawn yarn from the fibre producers.

This is where the problems creep in. All the main fibre producers have set their face firmly against offering such a product to the market. It would mean that they would be driven backwards, one stage up the supply route, and their status would be reduced to that of a pedestrian raw material supplier. Forced back too far, they face the prospect of being placed alongside other suppliers of petroleum-based chemicals such as Shell and BP, who would be very grateful to be let into another market.

Yet this common front is in serious danger of cracking under the pressure of demand from their customers, and a new character has already appeared on the textile scene — the "buccaneer" fibre supplier.

He is an elusive figure, talked about in hushed but increasingly enthusiastic tones within the industry. Where his supplies comes from is a matter for conjecture: America both North and South, Germany, and Japan are among the sources suggested.

It is clear, however, that there is a steady trickle of imports of undrawn yarn which, if trends continue, could become a torrent. The growth of new sources is already worrying the fibre producers, and there are unconfirmed reports that one of the reasons behind ICI's latest move was that Qualitex had managed to obtain supplies of undrawn yarn from abroad.

The important question at the moment is whether one of the major fibre producers will crack. Nylon is the most suitable fibre technically for the draw-texturing process, and in Europe there is substantial overcapacity. The temptation for one of the producers to break ranks and sell yarn in an undrawn state must be very strong.

Positions are already being reserved. "If things change, we can change as well," was a typical comment from one of the overseas fibre producers selling in Britain. One thing is certain: no fibre producer can stand still, and the choice would appear to lie between a retrenchment into the position of a supplier of undrawn yarn, or a move forward, along the ICI lines, into yarn-processing.

In spite of the cool response to ICI's move that was shown by overseas fibre producers working in this country, it is clear that there is some interest in a move downstream. Advanced Throwing Mills, a subsidiary of Thomas Tilling, has been mentioned as a possible target.

Certainly ICI could be put in a tricky position. Although it dominates the supply of both nylon and polyester in Britain, it could be deserted by many of its independent customers if other fibre producers were prepared to offer undrawn yarn.

Even if the European producers maintain a united block, the growing fibre companies in Japan would hardly miss such an opportunity to burst into a major market. In any case there is always the possibility that groups of independent throwsters might back a consortium to build a plant for extruding their raw material.

In this fluid situation, the possibilities are being anxiously sifted by all the fibre producers. Many people are pretending that nothing has changed, but the tension within the industry at present could shatter the delicate relations between fibre producers and customers that have lasted since the beginnings of man-made fibres.

Big payo by Leeds Assets

Leeds Assets, whose ch is Mr Oliver Jessel, h duced a brilliant set half figures. The boa already forecast a total d of at least 25 per cent fo and meantime the inte being raised from 7½ p to 11 per cent.

The board plans a issue of one deferred o share at a price of 80 for every five ordinary finance expansion. These will not rank for dividen December 1978, but the will automatically be ordinary shares.

Meantime, the f results provide the righ sphere for the capital move. Profit shot up £477,000 to £858,000 in months to June 30 befo stock interest of (£36,000), tax of £ (£164,000) and min interests of £129,000 (£3

The latest results inc full six-months' contr from the controlling sh Parnell Electrical for t time.

Lines' ch gloomy

MR PETER THROWER, executive of the ailing Bros. yesterday pourec water on lingering hop last minute bid to s famous toy firm from tary liquidation. At le British toy group American connections seriously interested in ing a bid but it a nothing has come of other approaches.

"We are still consi all proposals for all o of the company" Mr Th said. "Discussions are on." But he admitte with the creditors n scheduled for today t fast running out.

هكذا من الأصل

CLOSING PRICES

Account : September 17
Settlement : September 28

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Science graduates must be prepared not to specialise

Undergraduates reading for science degrees should no longer enter university with the set idea of becoming scientists. This was the message from a succession of speakers yesterday at a symposium of the British Association on "What kind of graduate do we need?"

The audience, which included many science teachers, reacted with some shock. Professor C. C. Butler, director of the Nuffield Foundation, questioned the need to view the new attitude with surprise. "We have never expected the majority of those who read classics or history to take jobs in those fields. Why do we consider that a person with a physics degree is wasting his years of training if he does not become a physicist? It is clear that people need to look at the basic sciences as an education rather than as a career."

He suggested that most people reading science, including those who intended to be school teachers, probably absorbed as much as they needed to know by the end of their second year at university.

*He said that intending school-*teachers should leave their science course after two years and embark on a two-year teacher training course. Those taking science as an education would best benefit by moving on to an optional programme, probably Arts based, in their final year.

Dr D. S. Davies, general manager of research and development for ICI, said that it was only the shortage of jobs in science that was bringing about the re-think in attitudes to science degrees. But there should be a constructive result. "Good scientists must enter school teaching, smaller firms, and new kinds of employment such as merchant banks and local authorities which use science as a background component of increasing importance. Why is a history degree considered an ideal qualification for this sort of job but not a chemistry degree?"

Mr Bernard Holloway, secretary of Manchester University's careers and appointments service, said that change was already under way. Of the 151 people who gained chemistry degrees form his university in 1963 only 7 per cent were so far known to have taken appointments outside the subject they graduated in. But of the 157 chemistry graduates of 1970, 24 per cent had jobs not directly linked to science.

This often had been a matter of necessity. "Who would have thought in 1965 that one of the most unsaleable degrees six years later would be a PhD in chemistry?" But the PhD chemist entered the university in 1965. The inconceivable happens quickly nowadays."

He said that more than 5,000 graduates may still be "seeking permanent employment" by the end of the year. This would be about double the number at the end of last year.

Out of the total of 47,500 first degrees awarded in 1970, three categories—"looking for employment," "not available," and "occupation unknown"—added up to 7,700 or more than 16 per cent. "Ought we not, as taxpayers as well as citizens, to start getting a bit worried about the size of these figures?" he asked.

Mr Holloway recalled that it was in 1963 that the Robbins Report said that little progress could be made in expanding research and development without more science graduates. Yet a more accurate assessment of what the position would actually be had been given two years before by a committee headed by the then Sir Solly Zuckerman. It reported in 1961 that by 1970 there would be a surplus of scientists and possibly of engineers. But universities had based their intakes on the Robbins report.

What are the new non-specialist science graduates going to do? Mr Holloway was pessimistic. He said they will simply have to take jobs which until now have not required degrees. "Science graduates will have to compete with increasing floods of graduates from other disciplines, particularly social studies, for the general run of jobs."

He pointed out that a greater proportion of people would be graduating in the 1970s than gained school certificates in the 1930s. "The day of the graduate bank clerk, the graduate estate agent, the graduate insurance agent, the graduate foreman, the all-graduate professions of teaching and accountancy, the graduate technician or mechanic is not far away. And the graduate secretary is already with us.

"Whether those with higher educational qualifications will be satisified with these jobs, whether they will be any more productive in the end, whether they will be happier in their work than their elders were, is surely an open question."

Sir Brian Flowers, chairman of The Science Research Council, saw the Common Market as an opening for scientists, "an opportunity that we must not fail to grasp."

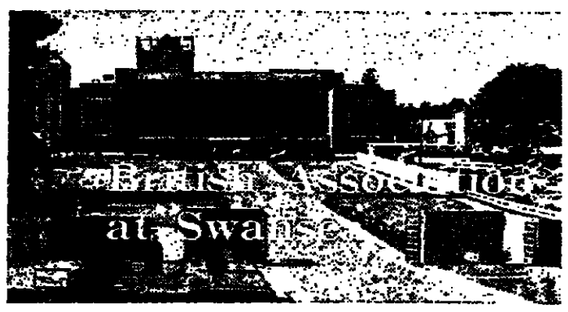
He said Britain's scientists would be presented with an opportunity to contribute; to refresh the culture, and to regain their prosperity within a Common European heritage. He foresaw the British Association for the Advancement of Science being united with similar organisations in Europe.

"Modern science and technology can flourish only in the environment of a prosperous industrialised State. If the nation is not prosperous, science cannot prosper," he said.

"We have to turn out minds more towards the scientific basis of the twenty-first century, or towards mitigating the effects of twentieth-century technology; more towards the problems which have arisen for the human race from the technological advances we have ourselves helped to create.

"We have been forced to ask whether our priorities were right, whether more effort should not be devoted to mitigating the effects of technological progress."

Leader comment, page 10



Reports by MALCOLM STUART, PETER RODGERS, and RICHARD BOURNE

Heart in right place

Almost half the people questioned in a survey in Glasgow did not know where their hearts were, Dr P. Ley, lecturer in chemical psychology and director of the research unit in doctor/patient communication at Liverpool University, said.

Two in five did not know where their bladders were, 57 per cent where their kidneys were; 80 per cent where the stomach was, and 52 per cent where the intestines were. Forty-nine per cent were uncertain about the position of their lungs.

No wonder people forgot what their doctors told them—they often did not understand, Dr Ley, said. Among widespread misconceptions was the belief that lung cancer was easily cured.

"Some thought that with two weeks in the country with fresh air, you would be fit again," Dr Ley said. "No wonder they don't pay much attention when told not to smoke cigarettes."

It was also found that people questioned soon after leaving a hospital doctor had forgotten about two-fifths of what he had told them.

People were more likely to remember what the doctor said was wrong with them, not his instructions on treatment. They also tended to remember what they were told first. It appeared that it would be better for doctors to give instructions about treatment before diagnosis, Dr Ley concluded.

Listen to the people to plan

A city planner said that a "general revulsion" could take place against planning. Professor David Eversley, chief planner (strategy) of the Greater London Council, said planners should listen and look more carefully and to learn to communicate better with those for whom they plan—rather than strive to perfect their logic and their numerical analysis.

He said that it was "not inconceivable" that the population of London could be reduced to three millions by the end of the century. If this happened, it would not be for lack of planning, which in some ways might have been done too well. The old tradition of planning assumed that money and legislation could solve all, but it was self-defeating because it deprived people of choices.

In the midst of a frantic search for still greater refinement and precision, the city might turn sour; revulsion against planning would come because it had failed to prevent "a drastic deterioration of urban life in ways people cared about, while attempting to deal with the difficulties of the past."

We do not train our urban planners to listen, only to calculate and draw, Professor Eversley said. Almost every one of the policies most popular today "has enormous drawbacks both for the intended recipient of the improvement advocated or for others."

Scientific methods of giving social benefits—means tests—increased the proportion of people just on the margin of poverty, because of the sharp cut-off in benefits in a time of rising costs of housing and slowly rising incomes.

There were disadvantages in one-class communities, but damaging consequences in trying to produce mixtures by middle-class colonisation which causes hardship for the original residents. He thought that no deliberate attempt to create a particular social structure was likely to be successful.

In housing, in spite of rapid decreases in population and large-scale new building, the problem had hardly improved over the years because of immigration, tourism, and splitting of households. Mere numbers of houses might not solve the problem. New techniques might be required, but the forced moving of badly-housed people from inner London to the outer suburbs would not always be the answer.

Housing loans and support for housing associations could also generate frictions. Conservation and cleaning up—dear to the planner— might not always help the majority and could even lead to new deprivation.

He thought that "the social science approach almost invariably means that a problem is identified by the ruling strata of society, a solution is devised and imposed on the population —subject, to be sure, to a limited veto of democratic elections which do not in practice make a great deal of difference to what is actually done. The march of science is relentless. The brief and unpleasant answer is probably that we need less science and more choice."

Mixed schools not mirrors

The connection between a school's social class mixture and its educational performance is "confused, slight, and certainly of less importance than the extent to which the school population is experiencing a multiplicity of depriving factors." Dr Alan Little and Christine Mabey claimed yesterday in a paper on reading attainment and social and ethnic mix in Inner London.

They add that it is "at least debatable" whether there would be a greater payoff from more stress on social and ethnic mix as against more positive discrimination in favour of the disadvantaged schools. The payoff of greater mix may be small and dramatic redistribution may well have a more significant impact.

In an appendix based on two compact areas of Inner London, they show that the social and ethnic composition of nearby junior schools is far from mirroring their neighbourhood and add that "it is possible to argue that the more mixed the area the greater the polarity among the schools."

Some of the results relating to ethnic mix of this survey—covering the literacy rating of all Inner London eight-year-olds in 1968-69—were published recently in "Race Today." At that time the Inner London Education Authority pointed out that further work on the inquiry had been done in the past two years; however, Little and Mabey, in their paper, said that only one measure of reading ability for one age group at one point in time was used, and that "more varied and comprehensive testing might have produced different results from these we report."

The authors, from the ILEA's research and statistics group, conclude that in general the attainment of all children is higher if they are in schools with a high middle-class or low lower-working-class composition the attainment of the working-class children is much less affected by the social composition of the school than is the attainment of the middle-class children.

Impossible

However, although the performance of lower-working-class children seems to be higher when they are in predominantly middle-class schools—with 50 per cent or more middle-class children—the social structure of Inner London is such as to make it impossible to engineer more than a few intakes of this *nature.*

The ILEA estimates that the total proportion of middle class children is only about 25 per cent.

The authors find that the effect of immigrant concentration on educational performance is less important than the degree to which the schools and their pupils are experiencing multiple deprivation. The performance of immigrant children is only marginally affected by the degree of immigrant concentration.

Non-immigrant children appear to be affected at the extremes of concentration; children in schools with less than 10 per cent of immigrants have a reading age approximately one year in advance of those children in schools with more than 60 per cent of immigrants.

In a significant appendix, the authors give statistical support for the belief that children from professional backgrounds do better with their own kind—a disputed belief which underlies such different phenomena as the appearance of middle-class primary schools and opposition to comprehensive plans.

On tables relating reading scores to parental background and the deprivation ranking of the school, this appendix shows that children from professional backgrounds, partly because of their high mean reading score, do relatively badly unless in schools that are highly advantaged and with 25 per cent or *more of middle-class pupils.*

Though pupils from other backgrounds do better in advantaged schools, there is not a consistent relationship with middle-class concentration.

This finding throws into relief ot only the unequal distribution of children in schools by social class, compared with the total social mix in Inner London, but also the evidence of differential recruiting to primary schools in socially mixed areas.

Survey finds Tory gains vulnerable

Conservative gains in the general election are extremely vulnerable, according to Professor Hilde Himmelweit, Professor of Social Psychology at the London School of Economics. Not one of the people interviewed in a survey mentioned Conservative policies or politicians as reasons for voting differently from the 1966 election.

This, and the fact that people preferred to abstain rather than vote Conservative, suggested that the Tory gain was a tenuous one. When Conservative rather than Labour policies received more prominence, the voting trend was likely to be reversed.

Many middle class voters who voted Labour in 1966 abstained in 1970. In spite of dissatisfaction with Labour, few could bring themselves to vote Conservative. The study was of a group of London men, now aged 33, whose political views and actions have been followed since they were 13.

Coming to pleasant

Recovering consciousness after an operation will be easier as a result of a new, safer anaesthetic, Dr Joseph Elks, head of the Glaxo chemistry research department, said.

Chemicals responsible for oral contraceptives, the rheumatism treatment Cortisone, and the drug used to make athletes bigger, had yielded the new injectable anaesthetic—a solution of two steroids, he said.

Recovery from the commonly used anaethetic Thiopetone was slow and unpleasant, Dr Elks said. The poisonous dose was not much larger than an effective dose, and it could be painful. The new anaesthetic, now under the code name CT 1341, avoided these drawbacks, he claimed. It had been tested on animals and had proved more potent and safer than any other injectable anaesthetic.

Staggered work rule called for

Planning permission for the building of office blocks in London should depend on a stipulation that working hours would be staggered, the sociology section was told by Dr Michael Young and Mr Peter Willmott, co-directors of the Institute of Community Studies, London.

They said the stipulation should be binding on the first and subsequent owners of the building. They would be required to put an appropriate clause in any lease they entered into for the whole or part of the building.

More employers should also give their staff the freedom to choose their working time. London Transport and British Rail should charge lower fares for off-peak travel.

Poor stay poor as science fails them

Science and technology were blamed yesterday for the failure of poor nations to improve the lot of their people, even when their economies are growing satisfactorily.

Professor H. W. Singer, of the Sussex University Institute of Development Studies, said that these countries were forced to grow with an alien technology "in some respects directly antagonistic to their own interests." He asked for increased spending on different types of new technology tailored to the needs of developing countries and aimed at labour-intensive industries. On average, the economies of the poorer countries have had quite high rates of growth in the past 20 years, with the exceptions of India, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

But Professor Singer said that, if development were thought of in terms of individual welfare and productive employment, the records of all these countries were "distinctly unsatisfactory." Science and technology were the chief culprits—or at least the prime suspects for this glaring discrepancy.

"No wonder that under such conditions true development is proving an uphill job. At present, their technological dependance is virtually complete. Such is the dominance of the technology of the richer countries that even the scientists and technologists of the developing countries are governed by the assumptions of the advanced countries, rather than their own."

The trouble was that new technology necessarily replaced old, but the one which was destroyed or submerged might in fact be more useful to the developing countries than the foreign imports.

About 98 to 99 per cent of the world's spending on research and development was in the richer countries which had different interests and problems, and which put a continual emphasis on replacing labour with machines. For the poor countries there was "little beneficial fall-out from military, atomic, and space development." The developing countries had to provide three times the number of jobs because their labour forces were growing three times faster, but using only one-twentieth of the investment resources of the rich countries—a disproportion of 60 to one. "It is only through a different type of technology that such a disproportion can be coped with.

"The impact of Western technology has given a means of survival and longer life, but it has been distinctly one sided because it has failed to provide the technology which would enable the developing countries to put this flood of survivors to productive work." Heavy and rising unemployment rates already showed that the problems could not be coped with.

The solution was to develop labour-intensive agriculture and manufacturing technologies for poor nations, with which they could make as much as possible of what they needed—and not just the products of the traditional kind associated with developing countries.

Prof. Singer said that prosperous nations should devote 5 per cent of their research and development budgets to these technologies — as the United Nations Advisory Committee on Science and Technology had suggested. "Technology transfer banks" and research centres should also be set up, he said, and the West should help by freeing imports, and, if necessary, by compensating any home industries affected.

There were signs that the challenge was being taken up and the British Government would be in a position to give good leadership. Multinational companies had no incentive to adapt their technologies to the needs of underdeveloped countries because the markets were small and not worth the extra *cost. International organisations* should try and strengthen the negotiating positions of these countries with the companies.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Who cares for children?

"THE ONLY trouble with children is they suffer from parents." That is the jaundiced view of a senior child care officer who has spent the past ten years in a service that is underpaid, understaffed, and seldom understood. Official descriptions of the child care service—"the aim is the preservation of family life," "the best place for a child is with his family," "the qualities needed are intelligence, understanding, and an ability to deal with people"—give little insight into its work, and no understanding of its scope.

For a top annual salary of just under £1,900, with a token payment for stand-by duties, the child care officer deals with the juvenile casualties of homelessness, crime, divorce, abandonment, slums, and eviction. You name it, we've done it—and they pick up the pieces. The senior staff are more highly paid, but there's no overtime, seldom a fixed working week, and very little thanks. To the families they help, they are the "welfare"—as indeed they are. To the liberal man, bugged about Bangla Desh, anguished over abortion, or working with the Woodcraft Folk, they are "a good thing." Provided they stay that way, and do not knock on his door, they are to be approved of—ish.

Yet the weight that the service is called upon to bear increases year by year. In a 10-year period, the number of children deserted by their mother has shown an increase of over 100 per cent. This was the number taken into care. At the same time, the number taken into care because of intolerably bad homes increased by 166 per cent. All this is a fraction of the work of the child care officer. Present opinion holds that the best available place for a child is with its parents. The child care officer comes into contact, on a regular basis, with many such children—more probably than are in homes or with foster parents.

More particularly he is in touch with the parents themselves—as part of a family service team. You do not have to tell him how lousy this world is. Misery and the inability to cope are part of the currency he deals in. As such, his work is likely to embarrass those better off. A cause, or a charity can easily be supported—all it needs is a bank account and a pen. When it comes to the local authority social services, not many of us want to know. Then there is the problem of the local authorities themselves.

Some weeks ago, this column ran a straightforward account of the work of an inner London borough in relation to its social services. It was mentioned in passing that the poor did not really want to be poor, and that the incapable would prefer to be able to cope. The response from an officer in the same authorities

ROGER BEARD on the work of child care officers

housing department was as sad as it was predictable. Why should the ratepayers have £3.5 millions of their money used as a soft touch for anybody who cared to deposit himself at a main-line railway station? he asked. I doubt that he is alone in his attitude, either within the various local authority departments, or in the country at large. Though it is sad that he holds this view in one of the more progressive authorities in England, the question is valid. If the answer is that they shouldn't, then the whole rôle of the social services is called into question and that of the child care service in particular. Whatever denials you might get, any prospective entrant into the child care service should realise that he might well be in conflict with others in his own local authority—as well as trying to beat the system.

What sort of person is it who takes up work that brings him into contact with the worst aspects of our society, into conflict with his own local authority work mates?

Child care officers can train in a number of ways. For graduates in social sciences, there are one-year courses in applied social studies. There are four-year honours degree courses which include professional training in child care. There is also a three-year course for people with a minimum of two A-levels.

What distinguishes child care and allied welfare work, though, are the two-year courses for mature students over 23 who do not have any particularly relevant qualifications, and who are certainly not university graduates. These college courses are one of the few ways left where men and women can change their jobs for one of at least more social use, and probably more status, without having to show a high academic pedigree.

Indeed, many of the present child care officers are ex-nurses, disillusioned office workers, and reformed policemen. These come up through the late-entrant channel and are often among the best in the business. In a way, this should act as an indicator to the younger entrants—be they university graduates or no.

For there is something about any job that allows you to be your own master or mistress. Some similar work, particularly in the police or in nursing, does not. There is a hierarchy to acknowledge and there are rules to obey. At any one point you are caught up in the system. The only way out is out.

Finally, back to the middle classes. You can sit in your house, recovering from your latest attack of Spockitis and polishing your au pair, without a worry in the world. Your husband will look after the mortgage, ACE will look after your school advice, "Which?" will choose everything from your condoms to your carpets, and Oxfam will provide your Christmas cards. If it gets chilly, turn up the central heating.

Outside, though, there is a different world. It's full of casualties, and also full of people. Your "welfare" worker is among the few people of your own class that even knows it's there. Yet they get paid not that much more than what your husband would pay his secretary, and for longer hours. When next you're in Aberdeen on a flag day, or working out the latest batch of bankers' orders, think about it.

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The Nottinghamshire County Social Services Department has finalised its integrated Headquarters and Area Office structure. Applications are invited for the following vacancies which remain to be filled.

A. AT HEADQUARTERS

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
£2,283—£2,766 p.a.
Responsible for co-ordinating a large capital building programme; the furnishing, equipping, staffing and commissioning of completed projects. Knowledge of planning, Committee and other procedures essential. Experience of Residential/Day Care establishments in a Social Services setting an advantage.

ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER (Registration and Inspection)
£2,283—£2,766 p.a.
Responsible for registration and inspection arrangements under the enactments relating to the care of children, the elderly, handicapped, and mentally disordered, and for assisting in the day-to-day management of residential and day-care establishments. Administrative experience and training/or experience in child care or other residential work desirable.

ASSISTANT CATERING OFFICER
£1,395—£1,653 p.a.
Duties include visiting residential and day-care establishments to promote and maintain acceptable catering standards. I.M.A. or similar qualifications required. Appropriate experience desirable.

B. IN AREA OFFICES

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER (Courts)
£1,932—£2,199 p.a.
(Professionally qualified Social Worker for West Bridgford Area), to be responsible for all court work, liaison with police and developing services in the Community to help children at risk. A small caseload will be carried.

Professionally Qualified SOCIAL WORKERS
£1,758—£2,055 p.a.
Men or women with a recognised professional Social Work qualification to join teams which will move into a generic service in the very near future. Casework supervision and support given by professionally qualified staff. Students completing courses in 1971/72 will be considered.

Six additional days leave in recognition of all work performed outside normal office hours.
Car drivers essential for all posts. Car allowances and assisted car purchase scheme available. Removal expenses to a maximum of £50.
Further particulars and application forms from Mr. E. G. Calham, Director of Social Services, Sovereign House, Queens Bridge Road, Nottingham NG2 1NW. When applying, please quote number of post.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY
SOCIAL WORKERS

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced Social Workers for vacancies in this newly integrated Department. The appointment offers opportunities for the widening of professional skills in a Department moving towards generic casework. Area teams have been established and staff eager to implement the spirit of the new legislation are sought.

Salary £1,395-£2,055. Car allowance. Settling in and removal allowances and assistance with housing considered.

Application forms obtainable from Director of Social Services, 18 Knowsley Street, Bury BL9 0BA should be returned by the 17th September, 1971

JAMES A. McDONALD, Town Clerk.

London Borough of Sutton
Social Services Department

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER
for Homelessness

Grade: A.P.5. Salary Scale: £2,199 to £2,457 plus £105 per annum London Weighting.
Suitably qualified to undertake a consultative and supervisory service to Social Workers responsible for families admitted to temporary accommodation (Warden controlled) and to rehabilitation units also provided and controlled by the department. Additionally the post holder would be responsible for the allocation of existing vacancies to applicants in urgent need and will be one of a group of Consultative Social Workers who would be concerned in the development of new casework services and the adaptation of existing ones to meet the demand more effectively.
Personal enquiries to Mr. A. F. Puckett, Assistant Director of Social Services. Tel No.: 01-669 0011, ext. 19.
Application forms obtainable from Director of Social Services, Town Hall, Wallington, Surrey, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

T. M. H. SCOTT, Principal Chief Officer.

PROJECT LEADER

required for St. Chad's Cyrst (Birmingham) Night Shelter for Homeless Men) to initiate work to include the development of casework services.
Previous experience and/or training essential. Salary £1,500.
Applications with names of two referees to:
The Secretary,
84 Wentworth Road, Birmingham 17.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone:

01-837 7011

061-832 9191

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY CARE OFFICERS—EAST SUSSEX
Up to £2,268 p.a.

There are vacancies for Residential and Day Care Officers within the recently re-organised Social Services Department of the East Sussex County Council.

Working in close liaison with six newly-formed multi-disciplinary area teams, these officers are primarily responsible for developing and maintaining the standards of community life in the Department's Residential and Day Care Establishments. They will also play a leading role in the integration of field and residential work.

The work will bring the officers into the front line of all kinds of residential work dealing with children, the elderly, the disabled, the mentally handicapped, and the homeless. The work is undoubtedly demanding but very satisfying and rewarding.

Applicants should have extensive knowledge of residential work and services and, ideally, some residential experience and considerable ability to deal with people at all levels. A staff development programme encourages staff to participate in full and part time professional training and to attend short courses arranged by outside organisations; in-service schemes are already established for senior staff Applicants must be able to drive and a "casual-user" car allowance will be payable.

For further details write or 'phone: The Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 5, County Hall, St. Annes Crescent, Lewes, Sussex. (Lewes 5400, ext. 385). Ref. 426.

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Social Workers

Preference will be given to candidates possessing the Home Office Letter of Recognition in Child Care as four of these posts are recently created to assist in implementing the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, but there are vacancies for those with mental health and welfare experience and/or training. All social workers will be members of inter-disciplinary teams and will eventually undertake a generic case load. National Salary Scale £1,395-£2,055 with bar at £1,758 if unqualified.

Commencing salary within the scale according to qualifications and experience. Minimum salary of £1,653 for qualified applicants.

Application forms returnable by 23rd September, 1971, and further details from the Clerk, County Hall, Dorchester.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

TRAINING OFFICER
S.O. Grade 1—£2,283 to £2,766.

A Training Officer is needed to form part of the Research and Training Section of this progressive Department.

The successful applicant will be expected to take a full part in developing an effective In-Service Programme for the whole Department at both planning and teaching levels.

Applicants must be professionally qualified social workers with experience of teaching, student supervision and/or staff development. Applications to be submitted by 22nd September, 1971.

Application forms and further information for the above post are available from the Establishment Section, County Hall, Newport, Mon., NPT 5XJ, and should be returned by the date shown to the same address.

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL
Social Services Department

Professionally qualified

SOCIAL WORKERS

required at Shoreham and Worthing to work within inter-disciplinary teams. Active and progressive department; casework consultation and supervision available. Current driving licence essential. Car allowance payable; assisted car purchase scheme; assistance with removal and other expenses; mortgage scheme. Informal interviews can be arranged and expenses met. Salary scale £1,653 to £2,055 (scale under review) according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further details from Director of Social Services, Wren House, County Hall, Chichester.

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPT.

FAMILY REHABILITATION UNIT

The following appointments are to staff a new project designed to offer intensive help to families with social handicaps which lead to accommodation difficulties. The scheme will accommodate between 8 and 10 families and is an integral part of a local authority housing development near Leicester.

WARDEN
—GRADE A.P.4
£1,932 p.a.-£2,199 p.a.

The person appointed will be responsible for the management of the project and will be able to participate in the detailed policy formulation prior to the commencement of the scheme. Because of the community based nature of the unit the Warden will be expected to undertake certain public relations tasks. Three-bedroomed house provided at nominal rent.

SOCIAL WORKER
—SPECIAL SCALE
(£1,395-£2,055)

This post is for a Social Worker with special interest in intensive family casework. It would also be an asset if the person appointed has experience or training in group work. Unfurnished flat available at nominal rent.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Social Services, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicester, LE3 8RL, to whom applications should be made by 20th September, 1971.

CITY OF LEICESTER
Social Services Department

(1) SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

Qualified and experienced Social Worker with proved leadership ability required to lead a generic team of social workers within one area of the city. This is an opportunity for a man or woman with a progressive outlook and enthusiasm to play a part in helping develop a social casework service in an attractive Midlands city. Under an Area Social Services Officer there is a Senior Social Worker for training and three Senior Social Workers leading fieldwork teams.

Salary within scale AP4 (at present under review) £1,932/£2,199 p.a. N.J.C. conditions.

(2) SOCIAL WORKERS

Qualified and experienced Social Workers required to join this newly integrated Department. The field work of the Department is organised in four geographical units each under the direction of an Area Officer. Within these units Social Workers work together in small teams led by a Senior Social Worker.

The teams are organised on a multi-disciplinary basis at present, but working toward a generic social work approach. Other members of the team include social workers for the blind, occupational therapists, home help organisers, welfare assistants and trainees. Informal interviews with Area Officers can be arranged before the formal interview.

Commencing salary according to experience within salary scale £1,545/£2,055 p.a. N.J.C. conditions.

Candidates for both posts may be offered housing accommodation at an economic rent, removal expenses up to £100, temporary lodging allowance or disturbance allowance up to £50 in appropriate cases. Car allowance and assisted car purchase scheme.

Write (stating post interested in) for further particulars and application forms to: Director of Social Services, Permanent House, Horsefair Street, Leicester LE1 5BP. (Ref. G).

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL
Social Services Department

PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORKER
—RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

SALARY: PO1 (1) £2,766—£3,180

Are you stimulated by challenging opportunity to work closely with the Assistant Director for Residential Services to enable residential workers to participate fully in treatment plans for individuals needing care and support: and to plan the future development programme for homes and centres? If so, request further particulars and application forms, returnable by 21st September, from the Clerk, County Hall, Dorchester. Candidates should possess a professional fieldwork qualification and/or a certificate in residential child care/residential social work. Experience of work in residential establishments essential.

HORNER

The Thoughts of Citizen



Buckingham County Council
Social Services Department

Applications are invited from PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS for the following posts:—

1) Team Leader (A.P.5)

A vacancy in High Wycombe for a Team Leader (i.e., experienced and professionally qualified social worker) who will have responsibility for management of a group of four to six social workers within the area and responsible to the area officer. Must have experience in supervision of staff and in local authority social services, preferably in Mental Health and Welfare Services and in supervision of staff and students. High Wycombe area includes Amersham and the Chalfonts and has a population of 240,000 approximately.

2) Social Workers/Senior Social Workers

(New Social Workers scale £1,395 to £2,055.)

Salary according to qualifications and experience but newly qualified staff have starting point at £1,653.

Vacancies in area teams centred on Slough and Aylesbury. Senior Social Workers will be expected to carry mixed caseloads in a family and community orientated service and to deputise for team leaders on occasions as requested. Opportunities for widening interests in social work, as well as following special interests, will be provided through the department's training and staff development programme. The department is much used for student placements by neighbouring and local professional courses and suitable senior social workers will be asked to join in work with students and trainees.

Usual travelling and subsistence allowances will be paid. Removal expenses up to £115 and housing allowance of £5 per week pending removal may be payable in appropriate cases.

(For field staff ability to drive a car is essential.)

Further particulars and application form from: Miss P. Clowes, Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Stocklake, Aylesbury. Closing date 20th September, 1971.

Buckinghamshire
Social Services

Bolton and District Hospital Management Committee

Qualified SOCIAL WORKER

required immediately in the Medical Social Work Department at Bolton District General Hospital, which is a busy acute hospital of 603 beds, together with duties at several hospitals within this Group of 13 hospitals. Recently qualified and experienced candidates invited. A part-time appointment may also be considered. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service.
For further information contact the Principal Social Worker (Telephone 0204 22444) who will be glad to give further information.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, to: Group Secretary, Bolton and District Hospital Management Committee, King Edward VII House, The Royal Infirmary, Bolton BL1 4QS.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION is seeking a Development Officer, based at the Commission's headquarters in London but expected to travel widely as the link between the Community Relations Commission and local community relations councils.

The post calls for energy and initiative and willingness to work for longer than normal office hours. The Officer appointed will be responsible for promoting, co-ordinating and advising the work of community relations councils.

Maturity, judgment and personal interest in the development of good community relations essential. Knowledge of local government, government departments and voluntary organisations an advantage. University diploma, degree or comparable qualifications highly desirable. Candidates over 30 years of age preferred. Salary range £2,157 rising by five annual increments to £2,567 (scale at present under review).

Please send large self-addressed envelope marked "DO" for further particulars and application forms, to Office Manager, Community Relations Commission, 10-12 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

Closing date for receipt of application forms 30th September, 1971.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER
Social Services Department

Area Home Help Organiser

(Knightsbridge, Pimlico and South Westminster)

Applicants must have a good knowledge of the Home Help service and should possess organising ability and skill in personal control. Salary within scale £1,797 to £2,076, commencing according to qualifications and experience.

To obtain application form please 'phone, write or call at Establishment Office (Ref. SS 101), Westminster City Council, Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6QW. Tel.: 01-828 8070 Ext. 789 or 790, closing date 17th September, 1971.

A. G. Dawtry, Town Clerk.

CAN YOU HELP?

PERIPATETIC CHILD CARE OFFICER (£1,266-£1,653) required to give day-to-day help in a family's own home during mother's temporary absence (in hospital, etc.) to avoid children being taken into children's home. Must be sympathetic and capable woman, aged 30 years plus, with appropriate experience in nursing, child minding or dealing with children in any other capacity (preference given to holder of Home Office Certificate).
5 weeks annual leave plus 2 days a week which may accumulate during assignments.
Ref. 10/91/GU. Closing date 23rd September.
Postcard for application form to Town Clerk, London Borough of Camden, Town Hall, Euston Road, NW1 2RU. Tel.: 01-278 4444, ext. 213.

هكذا من الأصل

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £0.80 per line, Semi-Display £8.50 per single column inch.

Displayed (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.80 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

LSTER:

E NEW UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES
(Magee University College, Londonderry)

emporary (One Year) Lectureship in Philosophy

Applications are invited for an appointment to a TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN PHILOSOPHY. The post is tenable for one year at Magee University College, Londonderry, from October 1, 1971, or from such date as may be arranged.

Salary scale (with T.S.S.U.): £1,491 x £138(2) x £1,350(1) x £138(5) x £1,856(5) x £138(5)—£3,417.

It is intended to appoint at one of the first six points on the scale.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, The New University of Ulster, Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, BT51 1PD, to whom application, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent before September 24, 1971.

niversity of Aberdeen
LECTURESHIP IN CHURCH HISTORY

ications are invited for above Candidates should have essays in the field of study. Special ations in Early Church History, in the history of African or Asian ies would be an advantage.

ary on scale £1,491 to £3,417 ble from date to be agreed. ial placing according to qualifica- and experience. Superannuation F.S.S.U. and removal allowance.

ther particulars from the Secre- The University, Aberdeen, with applications (2 copies) should be d by 25th September, 1971.

City of Cardiff
College of Education

ipal: Leonard G. ReWHIR.

ECTURER IN HISTORY

ications are invited from suitable d women candidates for the above good academic qualifications in and experience are sought. The successful will be required to take up the ment on January 1, 1972, or n available.

ry: Pelham Scale for Lecturers.

er particulars and application are available from the Academic at the college and should be to the Principal within 14 days appearance of this advertisement.

nders University of South Australia
School of Humanities
TURER IN FINE ARTS
(Art History)

(Amended closing date.)

ications are invited from suitably persons for appointment to the enlisted position.

ations will be welcomed from qualified in any period of art The appointment is available nuary 1, 1972.

scale: $A6,697 to $A9,286. ertion is on the F.S.S.U. basis. r information about the post- including conditions of absolute d details required of applicants, obtained from the Secretary- Association of Commonwealth ties (Appts.), 36 Gordon London, WC1H 0PF. Tel. ations should be lodged with the The Flinders University of Australia, Bedford Park, South 5042, by September 24, 1971.

JUNIOR
SEARCH FELLOWSHIP

NTON'S COLLEGE and the LIO NAZIONALE DELLE RE invite applications for the JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOW IAN STUDIES in the fields of Sociology, Economic History History.

lowship will last for 12 months ust place with the possibility of Applicants should have gradu- least three years ago and should experience of research. The ill be £1,200 p.a. with addi- benefits.

ications, together with the names esses of two referees, should College Secretary, St Antony's Oxford, not later than Septem- 1971.

ersity of Leicester
ENT HEALTH SERVICE

ions are invited for a post of *Medical Officer to the Student* Service.

salary according to age and on scale £3,393 by annual of £165 to £4,713 a year, S.S.U. membership.

particulars from the Registrar. Applications should be sent by 22, 1971.

ersity of Manchester

ions are invited from for appointment as

SECRETARY

versity of Manchester Inter- Society. The Society, which is an a Charity, is an independ- isation. The appointment of is on the establishment of the The Secretary is responsible ntenance of the Council of the and has overall responsibility ulating the activities of the in which acts as a forum for national student community in ; organising social events and certain welfare functions and for local citizens. The Society ins recreational and ive facilities and a small community. Previous administ- experience desirable. Salary range 802 p.a. F.S.S.U. Duties to as soon as possible. Further and application forms by October 4, 1971, from ster, The University, Man- 13 9PL. Quote ref. 175/71/G.

niversity of Sheffield
NGINEER IN THE
-CIRCUIT TELEVISION SERVICE

ions are invited for the above ble from January 1, 1972, or as possible thereafter. The applicant will take charge of al aspects of the work, includ- pervision of engineering staff.

ons should be a university or have comparable profes- ifications in electronic engi- and good experience in broad- C.C.T.V. Salary in the range to £3,075 with F.S.S.U. pro- ther particulars from the to whom applications should by October 9, 1971. Ref.

ersity of Tasmania
or SENIOR LECTURER
N PSYCHIATRY

versity invites applications for r Reader or Senior Lecturer in tment of Psychiatry. Appli- old have considerable experi- clinical psychiatry, research, and This appointment is a recently l medical school carries special for research work. The the Head of the Department, S. Henderson, are in addi- and epidemiology, but research areas would be encouraged. ork and teaching, both under- ed post-graduate, is conducted ubbed Professorial Psychiatric the Royal Hobart Hospital. This will be given the right to ate practice.

information on academic the appointment can be from Professor A. S. Reader- University Department of the Royal Hobart Hospital, smania 7000.

salaries are: Readers, per annum, plus medical $A7,272 per annum; Senior $A9,567 x $A292(2) x $A11,130, plus medical $A765 per annum.

interest will be offered to one ewals dependent on qualifica- experience.

of the duties and con- the appointment may be from the Association of Com- Universities (Appts.), 36 ...ares, London WC1B 0PF. Tel. 72.

ions, close on October 15.

EDUCATIONAL

Caithness Education Committee
THURSO TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following full-time appointment:
TEACHER OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SUBJECTS

Candidates should be suitably qualified and will be required to teach electronics up to the Part III stage of the City and Guilds Electrical Technicians' courses; some teaching in other electrical engineering courses would also be required. Salary scale:

Honours graduate or equivalent: £1,518—£2,820.

Ordinary graduate or equivalent: £1,368—£2,580.

There will be placing on the scale at a point appropriate to the previous and/or industrial experience of the person appointed; there is an additional payment of £108 per annum to holders of approved teacher training qualifications.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned to whom completed applications should be returned not later than September 25, 1971. The Education Committee may be able to assist with housing. Canvassing will disqualify.

H. R. STEWART, Director of Education.

Education Offices, Rhind House, Wick, Caithness.

Lancashire Education Committee
(Re-advertisement)
EDGE HILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Ormskirk, Lancashire

Applications are invited for the position of ASSISTANT DOMESTIC BURSAR as from a date to be agreed. The successful candidate will be responsible for the supervision of the domestic work in residential and teaching blocks. No catering or nursing duties.

Salary: Miscellaneous Grade III £845 to £1,008 per annum. Superannuation scheme. Appropriate training and experience is necessary.

For full details and application form please apply to the Senior Administrative Officer at the College as soon as possible.

Lancashire Education Committee
Division 21

Required immediately at Urmston Piccton Wellacre, Secondary School for Boys, Qualified Man or Woman Teacher to take English to C.S.E. level. Application forms, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from Divisional Educational Officer, Education Office, Ambleside Road, Flixton, near Manchester.

Lancashire Education Committee
HALEWOOD DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR MALADJUSTED CHILDREN

(new school to be opened January, 1973).

DEPUTY HEADMASTER/HEAD MISTRESS. Group 4(S).

Application forms and further particulars from the Divisional Education Officer, Education Offices, West Street, Prescot L34 1LE, to be returned to him by September 20, 1971.

HORWICH DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR MALADJUSTED CHILDREN

(New school to be opened January, 1973).

DEPUTY HEADMASTER/HEAD MISTRESS. Group 3(S).

Application forms and further particulars from the Divisional Education Officer, Education Offices, Clarewood House, Atherton Road, Hindley, Wigan, to be returned to him by September 20, 1971.

Royal Grammar School
Newcastle upon Tyne
Founded 1545.

The Post of HEADMASTER of this Direct Grant School will be vacated from September 1, 1972, and the Governors invite applications for this appointment.

Candidates, who must be University Graduates, are requested to apply before October 15, 1971. Twelve copies of applications, together with the names and addresses of persons to whom reference can be made, should be addressed to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

This vacancy is due to the fact that Mr. W. D. Haden, T.D., M.A., the present Headmaster, is about to retire after twelve years' Headmastership.

H. J. W. L. CRIDDLE, Clerk to the Governors.

Gibb Chambers, 54 Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5XU.

Lancashire Education Committee
Division 21

Required immediately at Urmston Piccton Wellacre, Secondary School for Boys, Qualified Man or Woman Teacher to take English to C.S.E. level. Application forms, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from Divisional Educational Officer, Education Office, Ambleside Road, Flixton, near Manchester.

The Open University
PRESS OFFICER

The development of The Open University is consequently attracting the interest of press, radio and television at home and abroad. A vacancy now exists for someone to help the Senior Press Officer in what must be one of the most challenging press relations jobs in the UK.

Applications are invited from graduates with good journalistic experience, first-class writing ability and preferably some knowledge of the higher education system.

The successful applicant will have ample scope to use initiative and will be expected to contribute towards the University's total public relations programme.

Initial salary will be at a point within the scale £2,316 to £3,005 per annum. The post is based at Walton Hall, near Bletchley, but will entail some travel.

Applications should be sent before 30th September to the Personnel Manager (PO1), The Open University, Walton Hall, Walton, Bletchley, Bucks.

University of Waikato
New Zealand

Applications are invited for the undermentioned LECTURESHIPS, which are available from February 1, 1972:

BIOLOGIST SCIENTIST. Applicants should have special interests in one or more of the fields of population ecology, animal physiology, the ecology or physiology of one of the groups of lower plants.

EARTH SCIENTIST (HYDROLOGIST). Major teaching duties will be to take courses in Hydrology. Applications are encouraged from persons with additional interests in any of the fields of Geomorphology, Engineering, Soil Mechanics, Climatology, and Surveying.

The positions will carry a commencing salary at an appropriate step on the following salary scale: $A4,814. $NZ5,039, $NZ5,262, $A5,456. $NZ5,644, $NZ5,841, $NZ6,034.

Further information and details of the method of application are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01-387 8572) or from the Registrar of the University.

Applications close on September 24, 1971.

GENERAL

County Borough of Darlington
Social Services Department
TRAINING OFFICER
Up to £2,025 p.a.

The Council wishes to appoint a Training Officer to be responsible for designing and implementing a comprehensive training programme for the new Social Services Department. Applicants should be professionally qualified social workers with experience in case and group social work.

Starting salary will be fixed according to qualifications and experience. The corporation will give assistance with housing and removal expenses in appropriate cases; a car allowance may be attached to the above post and a car-loan scheme is in operation.

Further particulars and application forms (returnable by September 20, 1971) are obtainable from the Director of Social Services, East Street, Darlington.

County Borough of Warrington
Education Committee
CLERICAL OFFICER
School Welfare Section

Applications are invited for the above post which will shortly become vacant. Salary scale: Clerical Grade (£1,194 to £1,599).

The post is superannuable and subject to satisfactory medical assessment.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned and should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee

PHYSICIST. Basic or Senior Grade Physicist required for Medical Physics Department. The main duties are in radiotherapy planning, radio-isotope applications, radiation protection, and instrumentation and equipment for clinical use.

Applications stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with two names for reference to the Hospital Secretary, Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

COURSES AND SEMINARS

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

ARE YOU BETWEEN 21 AND 47 YEARS?

WHY NOT TRAIN TO BECOME A TEACHER?

Applications are invited now from Men and Women who hold School Certificate or at least five "O" levels in G.C.E. for admission in September, 1972, to Manchester College of Education.

Full-time non-residential Three-Year Courses are available for those wishing to teach in Primary and Secondary Schools. Candidates with special interests, academic qualifications and relevant experience may be considered for a Two-Year shortened course.

Normally, tuition is free, and travelling expenses and maintenance grants are paid. Write for a prospectus and application form to:

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Long Millgate, Manchester M3 1SD

SITUATIONS

COMPUTER AND E D P STAFF

University of Manchester Regional Computer Centre
Director: Professor G. Black
SYSTEMS SOFTWARE GROUP

The University of Manchester Regional Computer Centre has responsibility for providing a general computer service to the University of Manchester, the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and to other Universities within the Regional complex. The Centre has an ICL 1905F and an ICL 1906A computer system and is planning to install a CDC 7600 computer within the next 12 months. Extensive remote access facilities are planned, and the latest techniques in software will be employed. Applications are invited for the following posts:

Systems Programmer, Salary £1,902-£3,005 p.a.

Duty Programmer, Salary £1,491-£1,767 p.a.

The Systems Programmer will be concerned with the analysis and development of operating and compiling systems software. In support of the computing service. Candidates should have a degree together with previous experience in some aspects of systems programming. The Duty Programmer will be concerned with assisting users of the Centre to make efficient use of the system, giving advice on programming errors, and writing general utility and other programmes in support of the Systems Software Group. Applicants should have at least two years' programming experience plus an ability to communicate with computer users. Further particulars and application forms, returnable by October 4, 1971, from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 177/71/G.

DOMESTIC

AU PAIR required from Israel, must be fond of children; good home and pocket money provided. Address WB 27 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

MARRIED COUPLE required for large house in Sussex town, husband as Butler/Valet, wife as Lady's Maid; other staff kept; self-contained furnished flat provided; highest references required. Address TX 145 The Guardian, 21 John St, London W.C.1.

ENGINEERS

ENGINEER/AGENT

with experience in water mains and sewers required by Civil Engineering Contractor. Company car provided. Salary negotiable, according to experience.

MEGAN & CO. (CIVIL ENGINEERING) LTD.,
WARDLEY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, MOORSIDE ROAD, SWINTON
Telephone 061-794 8910.

University of Salford

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE FOR DESIGN & MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

SENIOR & JUNIOR DESIGN & RESEARCH ENGINEERS

are needed to meet a rapidly expanding work-load.

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Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT, to whom completed forms should be returned by September 30, 1971, quoting reference IC/5/G. Informal inquiries may be made to Dr B Nellist, Director of the Centre. Tel. 061-736 5843.

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Further details of the project, particulars of the appointments and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Board, 1 Albyn Place, Aberdeen, with whom applications must be lodged by 30th Sept. 1971.

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University of Salford

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Applicants should have a degree (in any discipline) or an equivalent qualification. The salary will be within the range of £1,902 to £2,454. F.S.S.U. pension benefits apply.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT, to whom completed forms should be returned by September 24, 1971, quoting reference to IC/5/G. Informal inquiries may be made to Dr B Nellist, Director of the Centre. Tel. 061-736 5843.

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.—WORTHINGTON'S (CONFECTIONERS) LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at 17 Queen Street Oldham, on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, 1971, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1971.
By order of the Board.
BRIGID CHRISTINE BENTLEY, Secretary.

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Preference will be given to candidates in the age bracket 35 to 45, but outstanding applicants outside this bracket will be considered.

Please apply in writing with curriculum vitae to: P. I. D. Carney, **LLOYDS INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL LTD., Lloyds House, Handforth, Wilmslow, Cheshire.**

Please state when available and present salary.

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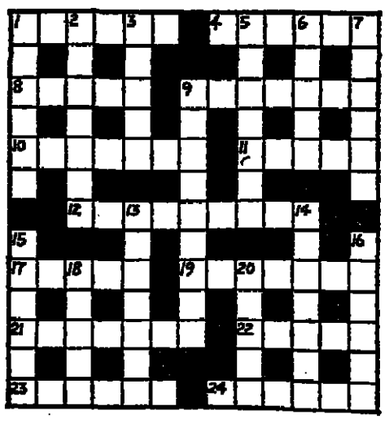
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1. Dwarf (6).
2. Ovid, sir (anag.) (7).
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5. Musical entertainment (7).
6. Scottish dances (5).
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SPORTS GUARDIAN

B.P. boost 'National' prize by £10,000

By HARRY HEYMER

A little oil has been poured on to troubled waters with the announcement in London yesterday that the 1972 Grand National will be sponsored by BP Oil Ltd. Their generous contribution of £10,000, plus the same amount each from Tophams Ltd and the Horserace Betting Levy Board, makes it the world's richest chasing prize.

BP will also give another £2,500 to be divided between the trainer, rider and stable of the first, second, third and fourth in the Grand National and make it a BP super day by sponsoring the first two races on the card.

The first will be called the BP Shield, a handicap hurdle for four-year-olds and upwards over two miles, one furlong and the second will be called the BP Mile, a handicap stakes for three-year-olds only. Each will have £2,500 added and a trophy valued £250. These two events will replace the Liverpool Hurdle and the Cunard Stakes.

The Grand National, however, will not have any BP connections in its title. Mrs Topham said: "The race will remain the Grand National and nothing else. BP don't want to interfere with it, merely improve it."

About future sponsorship of the meeting nothing was decided but Mrs Topham admitted, "We would have struggled on without their help and we would have been looking for someone to relieve us of the burden."

It was also revealed at the meeting that discussions are going on between Tophams Ltd and Lancashire County Council regarding the development of the famous racecourse, but no firm plan had emerged.

This is not the first time that the Grand National has been sponsored. Schweppes and the Irish Sweepstakes put money into the race several years ago.

Record prize money for the winner was in 1966, when Anglo, trained by Fred Winter, won £22,334. The last Grand National winner, Specify, netted only £15,500 for his owner.

From the chasing "classic" to the last on the flat, William Hill report good support for several runners in the St Leger. One bet of £10,000 to £1,000 was placed on the Murless trained colt, Frascati. Other leading prices were 5-2 Valdrague, 3-1 Athens Wood, 8-1 Alderney, Falkland and Homeric.

Other news concerning the Doncaster meeting is that Crowned Prince, the £212,000 colt who failed so badly first time out at Newmarket last month, went extremely well in a six furlong gallop over the Newmarket Limekilns yesterday morning, partnered by Lester Piggott, who will ride the son of Raise A Native in the Champagne Stakes tomorrow.

Brighton has the flat racing scene to itself today and the best bet comes in the first race, the Coldean Stakes—John Winter's Russian Dandy (2.0). Last time out at Folkestone, Russian Dandy went under by half a length to Supreme Red but it may have been a different result if he had kept his head down instead of looking around. It would not surprise me to see him fitted with blinkers this afternoon.

Wilkinson rides Calpurnius

Tom Kelly's northern notes

Calpurnius, trained at Richmond by Bill Watts and owned by Mrs Jane Engelhard, will be ridden in the Cambridgeshire at Newmarket on October 2 by Staff Ingham's useful apprentice Jock Wilkinson. Calpurnius, who won last season's Royal Hunt Cup, ran one of the best races of his career to land the William Hill Handicap under 9st. 9lb. at Sandown last Saturday, and it was thought that an 8lb. penalty for that success would rule him out of the first leg of the Autumn Double. However, a review of his remaining engagements this season offered no suitable alternative, and with Wilkinson claiming 5lb. allowance Calpurnius will carry 9st. 7lb. at Newmarket.

The lack of three-year-old talent in the North is again emphasised by Saturday's St Leger, in which there is unlikely to be a northern runner. Fortunately the juvenile situation is a little better, and in Billy Bremner and Aswellas the North has youngsters that should run well, even if they do not win, in tomorrow's big race, the Champagne Stakes. Billy Bremner, who is trained by Frank Carr and owned by Mrs Anne-Marie Banks, wife of the bookmaker, will be carrying the hopes of the children in a Glasgow orphanage as half the colt's winnings this season — he has already contributed around £1,700 — go to the home.

Following a promising first race at Chester, Billy Bremner disappointed in his next two races after which he was found to be sick. He found his best form at York, where he ran away with the Acomb Maiden Stakes and he completed a hat-trick in just over a fortnight by scoring at Newcastle and again at York.

Lester Piggott, who has ridden Billy Bremner to two of his three wins, will be on Crowned Prince in the Champagne Stakes, but has a high regard for the Bankes' colt and has told John that he considers him good enough to finish in the first three — behind Crowned Prince of course.

Banks has never been one to shirk a challenge, and the world record priced yearling, who was beaten at 7-2 on first time out, does not worry him. "Billy Bremner is very fast and likes to bowl along in front. Brian Taylor, who rides, is a good jockey, and though he will probably start at 12 or 14-1, he would not be the first horse to win at that price," he says.

Aswellas, also trained at Malton, by Snowy Wainwright, has won her last three races and looks like developing into a smart staying filly. She ran on well to beat Scottish Rifle in the Knavesmire Nursery at York, and though she will be tackling tougher opposition tomorrow should also run well.

Pat Rohan, who had a welcome change of luck when Quarry Wood held on to beat Executive at Chester on Saturday, has booked Piggott for Eterake in the Cleveland Handicap at Doncaster on Thursday.

Gerry Scott, the National Hunt jockey who suffered a brain haemorrhage, has been discharged from hospital. This is grand news for all the friends and followers of this unlucky jockey, who has had more than his share of injuries. Scott is now on holiday and it is not yet known when he will return to the saddle.



Calpurnius, seen here winning the William Hill Handicap from Red Mask at Sandown last Saturday, is now a probable runner for the Cambridgeshire at Newmarket on October 2

Brighton runners and betting

● COURSE POINTERS: Low numbers are favoured in the draw at this left-hand, switchback track where the favourite has won 196 of the 521 races run since 1966. Peter Nelson is the leading trainer here, followed by John Dunlop, Richmond Sturdy and Bill Wightman. The jockeys to follow are Geoff Lewis, Ron Hutchinson, Lester Piggott and Joe Mercer. Zeno (4.0) has won twice over the course and distance. Dual Love has won twice here over seven furlongs, but today misses the 2.30 race over that trip in favour of the 4.30 over a mile.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.0 & 4.0. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30 & 4.30. GOING: Good to firm.

2 0—COLDEAN STAKES; 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £627 (19 runners).

2 (17) 00 Club Talk (T. E. Haynes) Pitt 8-11 .... G. Ramshaw
4 (11) 0 Foreway (Lady Boyd-Rochfort) F. Maxwell 8-11 J. Lindley
6 (2) Grey Jester (Mrs H. E. Small) Masson 8-11 P. James (7)
7 (1) Hurricane Ride (F. Smith) Cole 8-11 ... R. Edmondson (5)
10 (7) 04 Makiboy (Lady Beaverbrook) Breasley 8-11 ...... J. Mercer
11 (14) 003 Palm Track (Mrs R. N. Tikkoo) Armstrong 8-11 A. Murray
13 (9) 00 Pirate Bell (H. T. Spearing) Sturdy 8-11 ....
14 (16) 0 Pride of Galway (R. Bushnell) Makin 8-11 ....
16 (13) 00 Riboflavin (C. M. Elliot) Breasley 8-11 ... R. Collins (7)
17 (10) 0202 Russian Dandy (BF) (D. D. Prenn) J. Winter 8-11 B. Taylor
18 (3) 0000 Unknown Warrior (Teresa Lady Galway) H. Smyth 8-11 A. Bond (7)
19 (18) 00003 Canna Light (Brig. H. R. Harris) Wightman 8-8 F. Morby
20 (12) 0 Desert Voice (W. J. McEnery) Ingham 8-8 W. Wilkinson (5)
25 (6) 00 Gally Ho (Mrs P. W. Coe) Gosling 8-8 .... E. Cracknell
26 (15) 00 Gosforth Lady (Mrs Anne-M Banks) Gosling 8-8 P. Eddery
28 (5) Palisadoes (R. Galpin) Dunlop 8-8 .... Ron Hutchinson
29 (19) 04 Sammy's Girl (Mrs C. M. Elliot) C. Mitchell 8-8 G. Lewis
30 (4) 00 Something to Hide (Mrs P. Shaw) Mrs Lomax 8-8 P. Cook
31 (8) 00 Travabond (Mrs R. V. Smyth) R. Smyth 8-8 T. Cain (7)

Betting forecast: 5-2 Palm Track, 7-2 Russian Dandy, 9-2 Makiboy, 8 Desert Voice, 10 Grey Jester, Pride of Galway, 14 Canna Light, Palisadoes.

TOP FORM TIPS: Palm Track 8, Russian Dandy 7, Makiboy 6.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS

Nap—SOFONISBA (3.0). Next best—BOLD STRINGS (4.0)

2 30—CORN EXCHANGE SELLING STAKES; 3-Y-O; 7f; winner £510 (10 runners).

1 (2) 100004 Buyonfive (D) (Mrs E. Bednash) W. Marshall 9-0 R. Marshall (5)
2 (10) 120100 Little Sheik (Mrs G. Joly) Reavey 9-0 .... J. Wilson
5 (6) 003310 Donna Martalia (F. Yardley) Yardley 8-11 ....
7 (9) 0-00000 Canute (J. Gibbs) Akehurst 8-5 .... P. Cook
10 (3) 004403 Sam Overboard (J. Sacher) Nelson 8-5 .... L. Piggott
11 (1) 004-000 Avignon (R. Barwell) G. Balding 8-2 .... P. Waldron
12 (4) 000000 Katie Soyle (M. J. Marlow) B. Leigh 8-2 R. Edmondson (5)
13 (8) 0-00000 Lamourose (Mrs E. F. Old) Hooton 8-2 ...... G. Ramshaw
14 (7) 040344 Maryland Star (T. Ivory) Pitt 8-2 .... G. Sexton
17 (5) 00-0000 Tunbridge Lad (D. Green) Walsh 8-2 ...... J. McGinn (5)

Betting forecast: 11-8 Maryland Star, 5-2 Sam Overboard, 4 Little Sheik, 11-2 Buyonfive, 10 Donna Martalia, 16 Avignon.

TOP FORM TIPS: Sam Overboard 8, Little Sheik 7, Maryland Star 6.

3 0—QUEEN'S PARK HANDICAP; 3-Y-O; 1½m; winner £791 (7 runners).

3 (3) 221011 Sofonisba (C/D) (10lb extra) (Mrs L. L. Lawrence) Ingham 8-10 .... W. Wilkinson (5)
4 (1) 0-12202 Loves Serenade (D. Robinson) Powney 8-8 ...... A. Murray
5 (2) 433340 Skyhawk (D) (Lady Beaverbrook) Breasley 8-7 L. Piggott
8 (6) 2-04310 Carina Janie (C) (Mrs B. Mavroleon) J. Winter 7-9 G. Duffield
9 (5) 010030 Cantarinho (D. Green) Walsh 7-7 .... T. Carter
10 (4) 02P000 Mary Louise (Mrs C. Howard) Cole 7-7 ...... T. Sturrock
11 (7) 040320 Scarlet Sky (J. de Las Casas) Benstead 7-7 ...... D. Cullen

Betting forecast: Evens Sofonisba, 9-4 Loves Serenade, 11-2 Skyhawk, 8 Carina Janie, 10 Scarlet Sky, 14 Cantarinho, 20 Mary Louise.

TOP FORM TIPS: Sofonisba 9, Loves Serenade 8.

SELECTIONS

2 00 RUSSIAN DANDY (nap)
2 30 Sam Overboard
3 00 Sofonisba
3 30 Pilbara Dust (nb)
4 00 Bold Strings
4 30 Miramoor

3 30—GRANGE NURSERY HANDICAP; 2-Y-O; 5f 66yds; winner £660 (10 runners).

5 (1) 011 Luanda (7lb ex) (C/D) (D. D. Prenn) J. Winter 8-6 B. Taylor
3 (5) 02213 Renard Rouge (BF) (Mrs M. A. Hussein) K. Cundell 8-5 P. Eddery
10 (4) 001 Kwong Ming (Mrs P. K. Tang) Supple 7-12 T. Bridge (7)
11 (2) 102200 Rio Negro (Col. M. A. de Gregorio) Corbett 7-12 W. Carson
12 (9) 0003 Abernoon (W. E. Mowlem) Sturdy 7-11 ...... P. Waldron
13 (10) 223130 Just a Glimmer (A. Dalton) Dalton 7-11 ...... G. Duffield
14 (7) 012 Pilbara Dust (BF) (D. Montagu) Doug Smith 7-11 A. Murray
16 (3) 040021 Inca Moon (7lb ex) (Exors of late Mr F. R. Chamberlain) P. Taylor 7-8 .... C. Leonard (7)
18 (8) 0030 Bright Form (Mrs M. D. Lemos) Armstrong 7-6 D. McKay
19 (6) 002312 Copper Rally (J. A. Hattersley) Swift 7-0 K. Daniels (7)

Betting forecast: 7-4 Pilbara Dust, 5-2 Luanda, 4 Kwong Ming, 13-2 Rio Negro, 8 Renard Rouge, 10 Bright Form, 14 Abernoon, Just a Glimmer.

TOP FORM TIPS: Pilbara Dust 10, Luanda 9, Kwong Ming 8.

4 0—ST ANN'S WELL HANDICAP; 1¼m; winner £512 (11 runners).

1 (11) 034023 West Partisan (D) (Mrs F. Nagle) Mrs Nagle 5-8-7 M. Kettle (5)
2 (10) 403240 Bold Strings (B. Shine) Swift 6-8-4 .... G. Lewis
3 (1) 431221 Dawn Reign (6lb ex) (D) (Mrs V. G. Pattenden) Gates 4-8-1 .... J. McGinn (5)
5 (7) 03-0002 St Columbus (Mrs J. F. Bryce) Armstrong 4-7-12 W. Carson
6 (8) 341040 Yellow Flash (D) (J. S. Murdoch) Pope 5-7-12 P. Eddery
7 (3) 13100-1 Zeno (C/D) (Mrs D. C. Baring) Todd 9-7-10 D. Gibson (7)
10 (6) 324230 Crimson Pirate (L. J. Nutt) Sturdy 4-7-7 R. Edmondson (5)
11 (5) 002043 Gin and French (B. W. Smeed) Cole 4-7-7 ... D. McKay
12 (2) 0 00004 Impulsive Lady (N. E. Parry) Benstead 5-7-7 ... D. Cullen
13 (4) 102220 Miss Mulatto (Mrs N. Carter) Bolton 4-7-7 D. Greening
14 (9) 021150 Summerway (Mrs C. J. Reavey) Reavey 5-7-7 ... T. Carter

Betting forecast: 3 St Columbus, 4 West Partisan, Bold Strings, 5 Dawn Reign, 8 Yellow Flash, 10 Summerway, 12 Zeno, 14 Gin and French.

TOP FORM TIPS: West Partisan 9, St Columbus 8, Dawn Reign 7.

4 30—VARNDEAN STAKES; 1m; winner £530 (11 runners).

4 (8) 100144 Dual Love (C) (N. Constantil) Bolton 3-9-0 ...... B. Hicks
6 (3) 120-402 Two On A Tower (D) (J. E. Walters) L. Hall 5-9-0 J. Mercer
8 (1) 002100 Bacchica (C/D) (J. N. Gifford-Mead) Sturdy 3-8-7 L. Piggott
10 (6) 002442 Cyclamate (Lady N. Boyle) Wightman 3-8-3 .. W. Carson
11 (7) 340402 Miramoor (Lady Mountain) Nelson 3-8-3 .... J. Gorton
12 (5) 420-00 Canopy (Mrs W. Stirling) Dunlop 3-8-0 ... Ron Hutchinson
14 (2) 00-0000 Desert Singer (M. Sobell) Breasley 3-8-0 ...... P. Eddery
15 (3) 2-00240 Lovely Sovereign (Mrs A. Moore) Houghton 3-8-0 A. Murray
17 (11) 34-0004 Poppy Day (J. L. Swift) Swift 3-8-0 .... J. Wilson
18 (10) 004330 Sarah's Choice (C. Berlin) Marks 3-8-0 .... D. Yates
19 (9) 0- Twigelle (Mrs J. R. Lowe) V. Cross 3-8-0 ....

Betting forecast: 3 Lovely Sovereign, 4 Canopy, 5 Miramoor, Sarah's Choice, 13-2 Dual Love, 8 Cyclamate, 10 Bacchica, 12 Two on a Tower.

TOP FORM TIPS: Miramoor 8, Lovely Sovereign 7, Canopy 6.

Results and prices from four meetings

WINDSOR

2.30 (5f): 1, BONANZA CREEK, W. Carson (12-1); 2, Double Decker (5-2 fav); 3, Lincludon (8-1). Also: 11-4 Crack On, 8 Gallic Rebel, 10 March Cuckoo, 14 Hunky Dory, Picinthosky 5th, 16 Quoroyal, 25 Rienzi, Scottish Thunder, Floroso, Helwa 6th, Return Fire 4th, None Brighter. (15 ran). Hd, 2, 3, 1, ½. (T. Corbett). Tote: £1.24; 29p, 15p, 21p. 1m 5s.

3.0 (1¼m 22yds): 1, EXCLAIM, W. Carson (6-2); 2, Stellar King (7-1); 3, Spy Net (10-1). Also: 9-4 fav New Member, 7 Tanara 4th, Spur On 6th, 14 Sovroylord, 25 Thane 5th. (8 ran). 3l, 5, nk, 4, 2. (A. Breasley). Tote: 34p; 18p, 28p 91p. Dual F: £1.51. 2m 7.8s.

3.30 (6f): 1, SWEET REPROACH, H. Ballantine (15-1); 2, Able Baba (12-1); 3, River Charter (6-1). Also: 4 fav Fort Charles, 9-2 Shianta, 8 Jolly Lolly, Balking, 12 Amenhotep 4th, 14 Kissing Game, Maruka 5th, Pontam, 20 Gold Nickel 6th, Squeak Squeak, Sazywyn. (14 ran). 1l, 2, 3, 1, nk. (F. Armstrong). Tote: £2.99; 78p, 78p, 54p. 1m 16s.

4.0 (1m 3f 150yds): 1, KNOCKROE, L. Piggott (evens fav); 2, Hardbake (2-1); 3, Sacramento Song (11-4). Also: 50 Omar Straits 4th, 100 Sound Away. (5 ran). 1l, 1, 8, 15. (P. Nelson). Tote: 19p. F: 32p. 2m 31.4s.

4.30 (6f): 1, WELSH ADVOCATE, J. McGinn (14-1); 2, Precious Sand (6-1); 3, Katricia (9-2). Also: 4 fav Don Quixote 6th, 7 Sarnia Conita 5th, 9 Heave To, Moneymaster, 12 Ampney Prince, 20 Vagabonde, Wonder Boy, 33 Apple Sauce, Klondyke Rose 4th, Pick-Me-Not, Gaston Again. (14 ran). 3l, ½, sh hd, 3, ½. (M. Pope). Tote: £1.14; 27p, 24p, 22p. 1m 14.8s.

5.0 (1¼m 22yds): 1, HARLAND, L. Piggott; 2, Black Andrew. NO BETTING. (Only 2 ran). 2l. (Ryan Price). Tote: 10½p. 3m. 10.6s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £81.25. TREBLE: £2.05.

WARWICK

2.15 (1m): 1, EMMA J, P. Eddery (4-1); 2, Nicodemus (11-10 fav); 3, March Apollo (6-1). Also: 5 Hot Deal 6th, 33 Aldershawe, Fairies First 4th, Miss Blade 5th. (7 ran). Hd, 2l, 15, 2, 1½. (H. Nicholson). Tote: 55p; 15p, 11p. Dual F: 25p. 1m 41.6s.

2.45 (5f): 1, MARY CANUTE, B. Raymond (14-1); 2, Abergrove (13-8 fav); 3, Poem (11-2). Also: 9-2 Miss Gadabout 4th, 12 Nalindele, Runquest 5th, 20 Martello Park, 33 Pisalo, Samba, Sovereign Jewel, 50 Fancy This, Grey Reed, Little Charter, Queen Celeste, Salonika Poll, Ten-Cents 6th, Winsome Duchess. (17 ran). 1½, 1, hd, 4, ½. (J. Powney). Tote: £2.95; 49p, 18p, 15p. 1m 1.2s.

3.15 (7f): 1, TOMCAT, P. Waldron (7-1); 2, Samfoo (5-1); 3, Fountain (9-2 fav). Also: 11-2 Nylon Pirate, 7 Dilkie 4th, 10 Lady Chatterbox 5th, 13 Divine Lass, Cherry Pip 6th, 14 Gay Guy, 16 Malkum, 25 Sweet Anice, Strawberry Leaf, Happy Face, Just Grand, Exedown, French Rake. (16 ran). 1½, 1½, 3, 4, sh hd. (E. Reavey). Tote: £1.05; 28p, 20p, 20p. 1m 27.8s.

3.45 (1¼m 170yds): 1, HANTS, A. Murray (11-10 fav); 2, Lochwinnoch (8-1); 3, Beat Group (16-1). Also: 15-8 Cornuto 4th, 13 Indian Corn 5th, 20 Bayon, Manor 6th, 100 Killaburloen. (7 ran). 1½, nk, 3, 10, 12. (Doug Smith). Tote: 22p; 14p, 25p. Dual F: 47p. 2m. 16s.

4.15 (2m): 1, EXSTREAM, A. Murray (6-4 fav); 2, County Palatine (100-30); 3, Pride of Amber (2-1). Also: 9 Ally 5th, 50 Moss Beam 4th, Peter Piper 6th, Water Girl, Badedas. (8 ran). 2½, 10, hd, 7, 8. (F. Armstrong). Tote: 24p; 12p, 13p, 19p. Dual F: 27p. 3m 40.2s.

4.45 (1m): 1, FLAPPERETTE, A. Murray (12-1); 2, High Title (14-1); 3, Talsez Vous (14-1). Also: 9-2 fav What a Fool 6th, 5 Cigarette Case 5th, 13-2 Celestial Record 4th, 7 Royenne, Grayston Lass, 15 Pirate Glen, Dumette, 25 Homecomings, Composite, Devious. (13 ran). 2l, nk, nk, 3, 4. (P. Davey). Tote: £1.28; 34p, 68p, 38p. 1m 39s. TOTE DOUBLE: £15.05. TREBLE: £355.85.

RIPON

2.30 (1m): 1, GOLD TACK, N. Birch (10-1); 2, Yours and Mine (11-1); 3, Bird (15-2). Also: 7-4 fav Pass the Bottle 4th, 6 Sunotra, Constant Nymph 6th, 8 Brevity, 14 Somethings Missing 5th, 18 Fair Frances, 20 Our Kate (10 ran). Nk, 3, 5, hd, 5. (M. W. Easterby). Tote: £1.21; 34p, 28p, 22p. Dual F: £31.80. 1m 39.8s.

3.0 (5f).—1, LAUSO PRINCESS, T. Kelsey (11-4); 2, Colleen d'Or (9-4 fav); 3, Bon Fee (15-1). Also: 5 Giniot 5th, 15-2 Grimston Beau 4th, 12 Home Hussar 6th, 16 Hunters Inn, No Mink, 18 Goldsmore, 50 Georges Pride, Klondyk Honey, Newton Rose, Riot in Court. (13 ran). Hd, 2, 2, 1, 3. (W. A. Stephenson). Tote: 38p; 16p, 13p, 33p. 1m 0.9s.

3.30 (1¼m 132yd).—1, MARIE DENISE, E. Johnson (13-2); 2, Lanzarote (6-1); 3, Persian Chieftain (11-2). Also 100-30 fav King Cobra, 7 Chance Encounter, 15-2 Blue Boy 4th, 8 Precious 5th, 13 Morning Light 6th, 20 Wynds Point, 33 Paracelsus, Relax. (11 ran.) 4l 4, 2, 6, 1. (W. Hall.) Tote: 40p; 15p, 20p, 18p. 3m 10.1s.

4.0 (6f): 1, LE MART, W. Bentley (10-1); 2, Pol Ne Chree (11-2); 3, Reach for the Sky (11-10 fav). Also: 11 National Joy 6th, 10 Brass Farthing, Spring Romance 4th, 20 Be Brilliant, 25 Bushed 5th, 33 Quality Property. (9 ran). Nk, nk, 2l, 1, 2. (E. Carr). Tote: 80p; 20p, 18p, 13p. Dual F: £2.42. 1m. 13.5s.

4.30 (6f): 1, EREBUS, J. Gorton (4-9 fav); 2, Burning Ears (6-1); 3, Wakefield (50-1). Also: 14 King's Reynard 4th, Tiger Boy, Tumar 5th, 18 Firsval, 20 Sovereign George, 25 Pavier, 33 Cellmount, Gaye Sunlight 6th, Miss Ruled, 50 Adrienne's Avenue, Gay Como. (14 ran). 4l, 6, ½, nk, 5. (Doug Smith). Tote: 16p; 13p, 20p. £1.12. 1m. 12.9s.

5.0 (1¼m): 1, CELTIC FLOWER, E. Hide (100-30); 2, Personal Question (11-4 fav); 3, Cheeky Boy (5-1). Also: 7 Fair Return, Lily Elsie (11-1). Also: 7 Fair Double, 12 Sweet Meadow, 14 Fair Double, 16 Not Forgotten 6th, 20 Brandy Princess, 33 Indian Delight, Liberal 5th, Mallam, Rockgold, Enbrage, Bonlet, Whistling Trial, Current Story. (17 ran). 2½, 4, dd heat, 4, 3. (J. W. Watts). Tote: 37p; 23p, 13p. Cheeky Boy 10p; Lily Elsie 20p. 2m. 6.6s.

5.30 (6f): 1, GLITTER SONG, J. Seagrave (11-3 fav); 2, Denjo (16-1); 3, Miss Singco (5-1). Also: 6 Thomas Edward 4th, 8 Noverre, 16 Gold Stud 5th, 20 Queen's Wharf, 25 Flonian, 33 Begone, Canielle, Compensator, Flashy Fin 6th, Lenton Rose, Taranari. (14 ran). 3l, 2, 1, 3, 2. (J. Powney). Tote: 21p; 13p, 51p, 16p. 1m. 15.4s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £4.05. TREBLE: £22.15.

HEXHAM

2.30 (3m Ch): 1, PETRUCHIO'S SON, P. Broderick (8-11 fav); 2, The Inventor (11-2); 3, Chester Moor (16-1). (F. Carr.) Tote: 20p. F: £1.72. (5 ran).

3.0 (2m Hdle): 1, ADELPHI, John Armstrong (7-1); 2, Cousin George (5-1); 3, Fransen Clipper (8-1). 7-4fav Last of the Moors. (C. Boothman.) Tote: 67p: 30p, 24p, 34p. (12 ran). NR: Macotel.

3.30 (2m Hdle): 1, DARAVON, R. Barry (9-4); 2, Nikitarur (10-11 fav); 3, Kamdra (7-1). (G. Richards). Tote: 52p: 17p, 12p, 16p. (13 ran). NR: Olympic Gold.

4.0 (2m Ch): 1, ALGORTA KING, J. Enright (1-3fav); 2, Jane's Heir (4-1). Tote: 14p. F: 14p. (3 ran, only 2 finished).

4.30 (2m Hdle): 1, SPIKENARD, D. Munro (9-2); 2, Candy Man (14-1); 3, Seething Lane (11-10fav). (E. Weymes). Tote: 49p: 22p, 47p, 16p. Dual F: £71.27. (8 ran).

5.0 (2m hdle): 1, GOOD REASON, T. Stack (10-1); 2, Hardcastle (evens fav); 3, Just About (8-1). (T. Stack). Tote: £1.47; 51p, 12p, 22p. Dual F: £1.77. (10 ran). NR: Midstream.

TOTE DOUBLE: £30.05. TREBLE: £16.40.

The only Britons who did not look out of their depth



Beryl Burton (left) and Hugh Porter rode gamely in the track racing at Varese

An embarrassing cycle

GEOFFREY NICHOLSON looks for the reasons behind Britain's failure at the World Championships

By the end of ten days the activities of the British riders at the World Cycling Championships had become a joke among Continental journalists and officials, and an embarrassment to their own people.

Hugh Porter and Beryl Burton were the only two who did not look out of their depth in the track racing at Varese. With the move to Mendrisio, only Phil Bayton built up any credit in the amateur events, though Mrs Burton and Bernadette Swinnerton rode gamely enough in the women's race, and the professionals kept up some professional standards in the company of harder men than themselves. But for the general failure, the BCF officers in London and the management on the spot are more to blame than the riders themselves.

Even before the debacle of the 100 kilometres time trial last Thursday, Arthur Campbell, the Scottish president of the BCF, who was here as a delegate to the FICP (The Professional Racing Body) said: "We need to completely rethink our whole approach to the championships. We don't seem to be as well prepared as other countries, and I'm thinking more of the administrative arrangements than of the preparation of the riders. We will have to take a global look at the whole set-up."

Good will only come out of this depressing affair if, whether or not they like what they see, they act pretty ruthlessly on the evidence.

Most of the basic problems are not unique to cycling. They apply to other minor sports with short staff, small means and insufficient glamour to attract commercial interests on any dependable scale. Yet with a little ingenuity some of these could have been overcome. As an economy, for instance, the track team was sent to Varese by the laborious sea-rail route: those in the early events were still suffering the effects when they had to compete. If money was that tight, it should still have been possible to organise a charter flight with a group of supporters.

Again, no one from the BCF had inspected the hotel at Varese, allotted by the championship organisation, until the party had arrived to find it was high in the mountains and far from the track. Few European federations would have made that mistake.

On the other hand few Continental cyclists would have been so put out by these inconveniences. The British riders complained that the hotel discotheque continued until 1 a.m. on the first Sunday (it was stopped at midnight at the next), that a cock crowed in the early morning, even that they were homesick. They ignored the fact that because this was a country hotel, the manager was willing to make them a meal when they returned from the track in the early hours. Because they compete in such a close domestic atmosphere at home, and so rarely among the disturbing sights, sounds and smells of the Coninent, they are the last adaptable of would-be international sportsmen.

You felt, though, that surface grumbles covered a deeper uneasiness, and this certainly wasn't allayed by the confusion that morning when, by not checking on the revised programme one sprinter missed his heat, and the two women pursuiters were allowed to ride at short notice only by the organisers' dispensation. This was the acknowledged fault of Tomy Godwin, the Birmingham cycle dealer who managed the track team.

Godwin appeared a likeable but worried man, at a disadvantge in speaking no foreign language. He, like Ken Matthews, the amateur road manager, is essentially a trainer by nature and inclination. Britain's glaring need is for a professional racing manager. One could write the advertisement for him now: "Mu... energetic, resourceful and a... act on own initiative, wit... mand of two Continental... ages: knowledge of cyclin... ful, but not essential."

If the world championsh... Leicester had brought in th... of money that federation... for, that manager might a... have been appointed. Al... the Leicester book-keeping... finished, the chance of payi... salary from that source... pretty slight. But whate... costs in effort, the money... be found.

One immediate economy... be to reduce the size of t... tish team at the next cha... ships (in 1973, since the... now no amateur events in... pic years), and to make su... every competitor has reac... certain standard. It wou... be difficult to set realistic q... final norms, but in the sp... would not be sufficient t... done well in the national... pionships, the success mus... in international competitic...

Merely promising riders... not be allowed, or esp... encouraged, to pay their ov... for a ride and there sho... no opportunity for wanin... like Reg Harris to get non... without proving their fit... their serious intentions... episode made us more rid... than other. And that's a... good deal.

RUGBY UNION

Burgess concentrates on the job in hand

DAVID IRVINE considers the methods of the assistant manager and coach who will be under scrutiny during the English missionary tour of the Far East

No one among the 25-strong England Rugby Union party who depart next week on the missionary venture to the Far East will be subjected to more intensive pressure or closer scrutiny than the assistant manager and coach John Burgess. For the players a successful tour might bring nothing better than an England trial on their return. Burgess's performance, however, will determine whether he will be invited to continue as coach to the England side for this season's international championship.

Although aware of the reward being dangled before him — as a non-international he is very conscious of the responsibility he bears on behalf of all those unrecognised players who, since retiring, have dedicated themselves to coaching — Burgess prefers to concentrate for the present on what he calls "the job in hand."

This he sees as a three-part task — the preparation of the tour players both physically and mentally, a process well advanced already through valuable group training sessions and individual homework; the winning of all seven matches; and, most important for England in the long term, the development of a positive and clearly defined style of play.

"I believe the success of any side lies in getting the fundamentals right and, having achieved that, through expansion. We have a hell of a lot of talent in England at the moment but we must resist the temptation of thinking in terms of individual personalities and, instead, establish a pattern through team play. This has not been done in the past four or five years."

Team understanding is already developing, with players new to Burgess's methods rapidly becoming infected by his boundless enthusiasm and giving a great deal more thought to the game. "The essence of coaching lies in getting the players to think, particularly on the field," says Burgess—a fact which he offers as a loud and constant reminder from the touchline whenever on duty in an official capacity.

While he is prepared to concede that there is room for instinctive Rugby and acknowledges that some matches can be won "off the cuff" he is equally certain that lasting success can only be achieved if players think about what they are doing all the time.

His primary objective, one senses, will be to reorganise England's forward play, for it is among the forwards after all that international matches are usually decided. Burgess's achievements with the Lancashire pack proved instrumental in earning him the coaching job for the tour and when he talks of "fundamentals" one suspects he is really thinking in terms of scrummaging, line-out play and, above all, rucking.

Although Burgess sees the Far East trip as a "flag waving" operation he believes it offers an ideal opportunity to make a positive start towards building for the future and that the players selected are the right sort of material. "I want us to play attractive Rugby on this tour but at the same time establish a definite pattern which can be expanded, irrespective of who coaches the England side, when we return. The players are 100 per cent behind me in this."

"In a sense," he contends, "we are on a hiding to nothing. If we lose any of the tour games we are quite likely to be branded as failures here at home. If we win there will be those who say we had nothing to beat. I don't know how good the opposition will be and I suspect there are very few who could assess it accurately. But win or lose it is my belief that this tour represents the beginning of something positive from which improvement will ultimately come."

Burgess is well aware that he has his critics. His forthright manner and determination do not meet with universal approval off the field but his firmness of conviction appeals to the players whose language he speaks. Players' considerations are always at the head of Burgess's list of priorities and, though this has occasionally brought charges of "an over-professional approach," he refutes this suggestion.

"I want my lads to enjoy the game by playing positive Rugby and to achieve this they need to know exactly what they are doing. I put the players first because they are the most important."

He admits, looking back over a relatively brief but highly successful career in coaching, that he has occasionally been rather too rigid in his outlook; particularly in his concentration on forward play. Yet since he took over Lancashire they have lost only two championship games out of 18 and, in his first year as Broughton Park's coach, the club enjoyed their most successful run in the post-war era.

"Coaching is like playing — you have to bloody well get stuck into it and hone the keenness of your coaching throughout a complete season. I do not believe anyone can do much with a side in only three or four games a year. Coaching a county side, or even a club side, should be complimentary to coaching a national side. Any other opproach is nonsensical."

This is a viewpoint with which Carwyn James would doubtless concur and although, in personal makeup, Burgess and James are as different as one would expect a Lancastrian and a Welshman to be, they hold to the same aims and ideals, knowing exactly what they want and believing that they have the players with the ability to respond.

SAILING

Fraser moves ahead

By PHILIP HAY...

In a crisp easterly, ... drove the Tornado cata... at some 20 knots on the... wind legs, the new ... champion, Ian Fraser, a... crewman, Tim Coventr... the fourth race of the... Championship at We... yesterday by the pro... margin of 2¼ minutes.

At the end of a contes... put every emphasis on hi... skill and well-tuned cra... champions filled the ... places. Second was Paul L... from the United States, w... present world Tornado ch... third Reg White, vetera... score of Little Americ... races and a former Horn... champion, and fourth ... Pearce, who is the prese... pean champion of the... waters. In the Tornados' a... ranking, Pearce and Frase... up into first and second ... the European champion ... Jessernig, from Austria, ... from first to third after ... 15th in yesterday's gusty ...

Among a fleet drawn fr... nations, eight of the fi... craft yesterday were Bri... authoritative source tells ... this kind of British supre... a British-designed class ... the reason, although hard... sibly, for some oppositi... year to the final confirm... the Tornado as an Olym... for 1976.

After battling their ... windward across Weymo... Fraser and White arrive... first mark together yeste... it was Fraser's well-tun... maran which got away ... the reaching leg that ... Twelfth to arrive at the ... mark, Lindberg steadily ... forward in the fleet and ... boat speed enabled him ... second place by getting ... White on the run.

RESULT.—1, Glass Ho... Fraser); 2, Challenger (P. ... US); 3, Mizpah (R. White) ... Papa (T. Pearce); 5, T for ... Bullimore); 6, Lady Is ... Grundon). Overall: Pearce ... Fraser 59; R. Jessernig ... 41.4; J. Glehmann (Germa... White 65.7, P. Mobrand ... 67.7.

Wincanton

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Firm.

2 15—STOWELL NOVICES HURDLE: Div I; 2m; winner £170 (8 runners).

1 111 Chingley Lass (D) Barons 5-12-0 M. Sanders (7)
2 21 Firearm (D) F. Cundell 5-12-0 ...... J. Cook
3 24243-2 Brother Pole J. Thorne 5-11-7 G. Honey (7)
5 032-324 Cindyr Vallance 5-11-7 .... K. Rivers (7)
6 2 Dumbfounded Mrs Kennard 7-11-7 B. Forsey (5)
9 0 Native Senorita Gadd 5-11-7 Mr R. Brown (7)
10 0503F-0 Polish Nerd J. S. Evans 5-11-7 ...... J. Guest
11 F0F4- Swallow Pil A. Moore 5-11-7 ...... D. Mould

Betting forecast: 6-4 Chingley Lass, 13-8 Firearm, 6 Dumbfounded, 8 Brother Pole, 12 Cindyr.

2 45—SHAFTESBURY HANDICAP CHASE: 2m 5f; winner £340 (5 runners).

2 13-1112 Bangkok (7lb extra) L. Kennard 9-11-8 W. Smith
3 1304/P- Terryrose (C/D) H. Payne 9-11-7 G. Thorner
5 00/113- Richeleau Taplin 7-10-11 H. M. Kavanagh
8 3012PU- Brumby Hill (C/D) Oughton 10-10-4 A. Kavanagh
9 0U-1F32 Rock Mist Barons 8-10-4 .... T. Norman

Betting forecast: 11-10 Bangkok, 3 Rock Mist, 5 Richeleau, 7 Brumby Hill, 10 Terryrose.

3 15—SALISBURY AMATEUR RIDERS HANDICAP HURDLE; 2m; winner £340 (7 runners).

1 0221-0 Eskimo Boy Pope 5-11-3 ...... P. Mitchell
4 4304-1 Rapid Olive (7lb ex) Renshaw 5-11-0 J. Hills (7)
7 P030-00 Capablanca (D) Underwood 8-10-7 ...
8 0200-30 Chinky Veg (D) L. Kennard 4-10-7 R. Smith (7)
9 34051/P Ground Frost (D) Nugent 6-10-7 S. McDiarmid (7)
11 000/043 Lord Ted N. Mitchell 7-10-7 N. Mitchell (7)
12 0000F0- Shaer Aly (D) H. Morgan 7-10-7 A. Midway-White (7)

Betting forecast: 13-8 Rapid Olive, 9-4 Eskimo Boy, 4 Lord Ted, 6 Chinky Veg, 12 Ground Frost.

SELECTIONS

2 15 Firearm
2 45 Bangkok
3 15 Eskimo Boy
3 45 Larbawn
4 15 Advocate
4 45 Stickler

3 45—SOMERSET CHASE; 3m 1f; winner £340 (5 runners).

1 430PP0- The Beeches Armytage 11-11-7 T. G. Davies (7)
3 P00010- Black Mist Kindersley 8-11-7 ... T. Norman
4 223100- Fashion House (C) S. James 7-11-7 R. Pitman
6 40202-2 Larbawn (D) M. Marsh 12-11-7 M. Gifford
9 22304-2 We Free Miss Morris 8-11-7 ...... N. Wakley

Betting forecast: 6-4 Larbawn, 11-4 Fashion House, 7-2 We Free, 8 The Beeches, 12 Black Mist.

4 15—STOWELL NOVICES HURDLE; Div II; 2m; winner £170 (11 runners).

2 0024-22 Advocate F. Walwyn 6-11-7 .... S. Mellor
3 3 Bhang II H. Payne 6-11-7 .... G. Thorner
4 00000-3 Cefn Sovereign Healey 5-11-7 Mr R. Windsor-Clive (7)
5 PPP0/F- Chartbuster Redgrave 9-11-7 Mr J. Mayes (7)
6 00 Donizetti Cann 5-11-7 .... Mr G. Cann
7 00P0/0 Ellerby Jane David Nicholson 6-11-7 D. Nicholson
9 0 Indian Cutlass Swaffield 5-11-7 Mr M. Weeden (7)
10 12340- Mendelsham Tatlow 9-11-7 .... W. Smith
11 000P0/0 Native Verve Gadd 6-11-7 ... G. Gadd (7)
13 000P- New Shoes V. Cross 7-11-7 ....
14 0/0 Sadaveh J. Thorne 5-11-7 ...... G. Hewey (7)

Betting forecast: 8-15 Advocate, 9-2 Cefn Sovereign, 8 Bhang II, 10 Mendelsham, 14 New Shoes.

4 45—SHEPTON MALLET OPPORTUNITY HANDICAP CHASE; 2m; winner £340 (4 runners).

3 310P1-2 Stickler Kilpatrick 7-11-1 .... S. Jobar
4 3F110-F Osbaldeston (D) F. Winter 7-10-8 J. Francome
5 040444- Fitzcard Armytage 12-10-7 ... T. G. Davies
7 24F001- Sir Kybo (D) Milner 11-10-5 ...... A. Leahy

Betting forecast: 15-8 Osbaldeston, 2 Stickler, 7-2 Fitzcard, 4 Sir Kybo.

Today's fixtu...

Association Footb...

(Kick-off 7.30 unless st...)

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP ... Round: Bristol Rovers v. ... Carlisle v. Sheffield Wed.; ... Leicester, Coventry v. Burn... Palace v. Luton; Grimsby ... bury; Huddersfield v. Bolto... v. Manchester Utd.; Liverpo... City; Nottm. Forest v. Alder... v. Birmingham; Sheffield Ut... ham; Southampton v. Evert... port v. Watford.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP ... ing Round: Met. Police v. ...

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.—Pr... sion: Barnet v. Dartford; Gr... Dover; Wimbledon v. Bedfor...

NORTHERN PREMIER L... Chorley v. Ellesmere ... Netherfield v. Morecambe.

NORTH MIDLAND ... Rotherham Utd. v. Hull City...

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.— ... Bishop's Stortford; Leyto... Bromley; Oxford City v. ... St Albans v. Hendon; Sutto... Barking; Tooting v. Ilford; ... Hersham v. Dulwich Hamlet ... Wand. v. Clapton.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.—Pr... sion: Aveley v. Erith and ... Hornchurch v. Cheshunt; ... v. Redhill; Maidenhead ... Tilbury v. Dagenham; W... Southall.

Division I.—Eastbourne U... Bay; Harlow v. Letchworth... v. Edmonton; Marlow v. ... Wokingham v. Aylesbury.

FA CUP.—Preliminary Rou... —Lowestoft v. Harwich and ... Leytonstone v. Hertford; S... v. Ramsgate.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCH.—Headingl... ford.

Rugby League

NORTHERN RUGBY ... Featherstone R. v. Huyton ... Batley; Salford v. Hudders...

... Palace me... strong... icised

By ALBERT BARHAM

Thre... Engl... build...

HOCKEY

All-weat...

CRICKET

Test for...

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأهرام

OCIATION FOOTBALL

Palace men re strongly riticised

By ALBERT BARHAM

Players from Crystal Palace, bottom of the first ision, were accused yesterday by Bert Head, their nager, of lacking interest in fighting for the club lacking discipline among themselves. Head's attack me of his staff comes two days after the fifth defeat e season, against Leeds d, which put Palace at foot of the Division three points from seven nes.

e sparkle is missing from first team players who winning the ball in the said Head. "I think we lost nine out of 13 goals h lack of discipline in the s themselves to fight well. etter to blood new players winning side, but there such a lack of interest in for the club among some s that I feel the reserves ow earned their chance."

ght, for the second round League Cup against Luton hurst Park, Head includes erves—Pinkney, a former ian Casuals forward, and orpe, aged 19, a midfield who came to the club as r. Head had also intended g in Thomas, an 18-year-ward, but he was injured ay in training.

umber of clubs report a f injuries, including New-United. They may have to a goalkeeper to play Halifax tomorrow if has not recovered from a injury received against West urton, Gibb and McDonald t fit. Hibbitt has a throat er, Moncur has a shin in and Burleigh, the reserve per, has wrenched an

Old Trafford comes the hat Law will miss Man-United's match against and Chilton, the newly forward Coventry City from Hull City, faces a a calf muscle injury the team to play Burnley nced. Because of casual-ham, who play Sheffield at Bramall Lane, have d John Conway, the brother of Jimmy who is unfit.

letters calling for a meet- all the soccer authorities ent out by Cliff Lloyd, y of the Professional lers' Association, yester-an Hardaker, secretary of ball League, refused to *it on the call for a meet-*nis Follows of the FA s association were quite d to attend. "Nothing but an come from such a " said Ken Burns, a from Wordsley.

hile, as Leeds United ed that Hunter would against the three cautions received this season Manchester City, Sheffield nd Crystal Palace, the FA ary Committee snatched rest before facing the list ciplinary cases, which six players sent off this There have also been 285 administered. There are

In a meetings of the committee ...rove the ... "But we expect a busy ... next week onwards" ... al said.

... Pinder, a 37-year-old FA ... at their Lancaster Gate ... was yesterday appointed ... ial manager of Aldershot. ... Husband, the Everton ... taken to hospital after ... game against Derby ... with a suspected frac-... ankle, is still being ... in hospital to have fur-... examinations.

... Labone is the only one of ... many injured players ... return for tonight's ... Cup tie at Southampton. ... David Johnson, who ... bruised foot, will have ... tests today.

Yesterday's sults detail

Association Football

...AN LEAGUE.—Premier Divi... 2, Bareham Wood 0. ... Carshalton Athletic 2.

...AN LEAGUE. — Hayes 1, ... Casuals 0.

...RN LEAGUE, Premier Divi... Merthyr Tydfil 1; ... Wycombe 0; Hillingdon ... Margate 0; Worcester ... 2, Poole 0; Telford Utd ...

...RN PREMIER LEAGUE.— ... Fleetwood 0; Kirby 0. ... Nantwich, Wrexham 2, ... Rhyl 0; Runcorn 3, Stafford ...

...N LEAGUE CUP, Play-off, ... Berwick Thistle 4, Alloa 1.

...L LEAGUE.—Aston Villa 2, Sheffield Wed. 0, New-...

Rugby Union

MATCHES. — Masons 26, ... 7 Plymouth 21, Capt. ... 27 45; Pontypool 33, ... 08; Torquay 7, Public Schools ...

Rugby League

MATCH.—St Helens 18, New ... 8.

...RN RUGBY LEAGUE.— ... Widnes 17; Workington ... Keighley 2.

Today

Golf

...h.—Martell Tournament: ... 68—M. Jackson (Knock-... 70 S. Hunt (Hartsbourne); ... (Wentworth).

HARTFORD OPEN ... Com.).—Third Round ... J. Snead, D. Hill, 202— ... L. Graham, F. Martin, C. ... Stockton, J. Ewing, 203—

Lawn tennis

OPEN (Forest Hills). ... SINGLES—Fourth Round ... (US) beat T. Leonard ... 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; N. Pilic ... beat W. W. Bowrey ... 6-2, 6-4, 5-3; R. Taylor ... beat C. S. Dibley (Australia) ... 6-4.

Squash Rackets

...IAN CHAMPIONSHIPS ... Second Round (Australian ... J. Easter (GB) beat ... 9-1, 9-4; D. Brook ... beat G. Robberds 1-9, 9-5, ... R. Lewis beat K. Coppin ... 9-2, 9-4, 10-8; G. Muat ... ley 9-2, 9-0, 9-0; C. ... beat R. Menleman 9-7, 7-9.

Speedway

LEAGUE.—Exeter 41 (B. ... C. Jo... 8, C. Julian 8, ... 8), Swindon 37 (R. Briggs ... 8).

LEAGUE.—Reading 41 (A. ... 2, G. Mudge 8, D. Levens ... 8) 37 (S. Lyall 11, E. ... 9).

Sailing

HORNET CHAMPIONSHIPS ... Poland).—First race: 1, ... Canning (GB); 2, ... Pilsudski (Poland); 3, M. ... Tuck (GB).

HOCKEY

All-weather pitch

Olton Hockey Club, who have provided county players for Warwickshire every season since they were formed in 1898, will officially open their new £10,000 all-weather pitch when they play the Midlands on Saturday (3.45) and Warwickshire on Sunday (11 a.m.) The celebrations also include a women's match on Saturday (2.30) and mixed seven-a-side tournament starting on Sunday (1 p.m.).

CRICKET

Test for Edwards

Mike Edwards, the Surrey opening batsman, will have a fitness test this morning to decide if he plays in the crucial match with Glamorgan at The Oval tomorrow. John Edrich, who missed the match against Derbyshire last week, is almost certain to return.

Two Britons facing world-class opposition





At Crystal Palace, Mike Bull (left) hopes to be fit to face the world pole vault record holder, Chris Papanicolaou, and Barbara Inkpen meets the Commonwealth champion, Debbie Brill (Canada. *Pictures George Herringshaw*

Great 5000 metres at Crystal Palace

From JOHN RODDA: Munich, September 6

David Hemery has spent the weekend here gathering more names for the International Athletes' Club meeting sponsored by "Coca-Cola" at Crystal Palace on Friday. While the experience of negotiating with the international athletes' circus may have been a disturbing one he must be satisfied that he now has competitors from 20 countries.

The main events are the 5,000 metres in which Kipchoge Keino competes and the 3,000 metres steeple-chase in which David Bedford intends to break the British record. In the 5,000 metres Keino, who showed such remarkable form in the 1,500 metres here, will be faced by Emile Puttemans, of Belgium, who is the new holder of the world record for two miles and the European record for 3,000 metres. Also in the field is Alvarez Salgavo, of Spain, who beat Puttemans over 10,000 metres, and Ian Stewart, who had his first international run at the distance here this weekend.

The other British contenders include Mike Baxter and two or three obvious hares while another overseas competitor is Jean Wadoux, of France. With Puttemans and Wadoux in the field Keino and Stewart may find the pace just a little too much for them.

Bedford's field is almost entirely a domestic one and would be easy for him but for that extraordinary Kenyan, Ben Jipcho. When I told Jipcho that Bedford was running he said, "Now I know I will bring down *my personal best time.*"

That means he intends to go on his running this weekend, clearly capable of that.

In a tightly packed programme the IAC have included the Len Hatton Mile in which the European 1,500 metres champion Francesco Arese, of Italy, is the main overseas contender while in the Lillian Board Memorial 800 metres, two of the British girls greatest rivals, Collette Besson, of France, and Vera Nikolic, of Yugoslavia, who broke the world record at Crystal Palace in one of her races against Miss Board, are coming over. Pat Lowe, the European silver medal winner, together with Sheila Carey, Rosemary Stirling, and Joan Allison, who all ran with distinction in Munich, must face a very stern challenge here.

There is also a men's 1,000 metres in which Thomas Saisi, of Kenya, should go close to the British all-comers' record; a long jump for juniors, and a 400 metres race for girls between the ages of 17 and 19. In the high jump Barbara Inkpen faces Debbie Brill, of Canada, the Commonwealth champion, while in the pole vault the world record holder Chris Papanicolaou, of Greece, is due to appear.

There is too an extraordinary innovation. What some people regard as the curse of sport, the television slow-motion replay, will be available on a large screen for those actually sitting and watching in the stadium. It will also show close-ups of the runners as they circle the track. I wonder whether a diligent referee might not consider as unfair assistance a runner's looking up at a picture of events and thus seeing what is going on behind him when leading a race.

LAWN TENNIS

Taylor makes the last 16

From DAVID GRAY: Forest Hills, September 5

The weather broke at the United States open championships this afternoon. Soon after play began, heavy rain cascaded on to Forest Hills. This was followed by steaming heat, which turned the courts into sticky swamps. The ball played strange tricks, rearing or shooting through.

It was the day for solidly-built players to move easily, but in the heavyweight contest of the day, Roger Taylor, the last British competitor in the men's singles, beat Colin Dibley, Australia's leading Davis Cup player in these days of famine, by 8-4, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4 to reach the last 16 of the men's singles.

This was a servers' match. Dibley's heavy service had carried him through to the quarter finals at Wimbledon, and he beat Dennis Ralston on the way before falling to John Newcombe. Here he defeated Jim Connors, one of the most promising of the young Americans, to come through to his match against Taylor. In all his matches he has hit powerfully, but without much control. Nevertheless, for a player who joined the International circuit at the age of 26, later than most recruits, he has improved rapidly. Taylor, splashing his way to success, had to work hard for victory today, but he could still rely on Dibley's making a substantial number of errors in the crises.

The Australian, may, for example, have one of the fiercest services in the business, but he made Taylor's task easier by serving a dozen double faults. Dibley hit some admirable volleys and passing shots, but invariably when it mattered, the court was too short for him or the net was too high.

The score was 1-1, and 30-30 when the rain came. When they returned to court an hour later, Dibley put two backhands out, losing his service. That break carried Taylor through the first set, but then he lost the first five games of the second. The Yorkshireman hammered his way back 2-5, and saved two set points, but Dibley's service just survived the test there.

By then, however, the court was drying and Taylor was running more confidently. The chances of a slapstick fall into the mud were reduced. The issue of custard pies was restricted. Dibley's double-faults, too, were becoming more and more frequent and important. In the third set he held service only once and in the fourth Taylor broke quickly and comfortably.

The Yorkshireman was joined in the fourth round by Nicola Pilic, the Yugoslav professional, who beat Bill Bowrey (Australia) 6-2, 6-4, 6-3 and by Stan Smith, the Second seed, who beat Tom Leonard the newest professional recruit, 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

The line-up in the top half of the last 16 of the men's singles was settled yesterday as: Jan Kodes, Newcombe's conqueror, versus Bob Lutz; Bob Carmichael, who put out Ilie Nastase, versus Frank Froehling, the survivor of a long match against the promising Roscoe Tanner; Arthur Ashe versus John Alexander, which offers the prospect of a good deal of heavy serving; and Jim Osborne, who beat Cliff Richey, against Manuel Orantes, who dismissed Pancho Gonzales in four sets.

Ashe, who was placed third, is the only seed remaining in this half and only three of the eight players, Ashe, Carmichael and Alexander, are professionals. The Americans have a chance of filling all four quarter final places here.

In the women's singles the official predictions have been more accurate. Joyce Williams, who beat Julie Heldman, 7-5, 6-4, and now plays Rosemary Casals, is the only unseeded player in the lower half. She has played Miss Casals on three previous occasions, but has never beaten her.

The other contest assures the Australians of a place in the semifinals. Judy Dalton, who beat Vail Chanfreau, 6-2, 6-2, now meets Kerry Melville, who defeated the promising Eliza Pande, from California, 6-4, 6-2.

Chris Evert (US) came back after easily losing the first set to beat Francoise Durr (France) by 2-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Goolagong at Wembley

Evonne Goolagong of Australia, the Wimbledon champion, will take part in the Wills Embassy Championships at the Empire Pool, Wembley, from October 25 to 30. It will be the first time that Miss Goolagong has competed at Wembley. Rod Laver (Australia), holder of the title, will also be playing.

CRICKET

Mankad hits his highest

A splendid innings by Mankad of 154, his highest of the tour, enabled the Indians to finish only 51 behind T. N. Pearce's XI at Scarborough yesterday. By the close Pearce's XI had added 87 for the loss of Virgin, leaving them 138 runs ahead.

Mankad batted for five-and-a-quarter hours, hitting 19 fours. He did not find his touch immediately so that Solkar was the more enterprising in a fifth wicket stand of 123. Solkar's innings of 79 ended when Virgin, at deep mid-on, held a ball which the batsman obviously intended should punish up out of the ground.

Mankad saw most of his colleagues sorely troubled by the leg spin of Hobbs, who finished with five for 94, the second time during the Festival that he had taken as many wickets.

T. N. PEARCE'S XI.—First Innings 257 for 3 dec. (R. Virgin 176, J. S. Bolus 75, C. W. R. Fletcher 87 not out).

INDIANS—First Innings (Saturday 56 for 3)

A. V. Mankad not out	154
A. A. Baig c Close b Hobbs	22
S. D. Solkar c Virgin b Walker	79
S. Venkataraghavan c Price b Hobbs	5
D. Govindraj c Price b Hobbs	12
P. Krishnamoorthy st Taylor b Hobbs	5
B. S. Bedi c Hobbs b Boyce	4
B. Chandrasekhar b Boyce	0
Extras (b 1, lb 8, nb 3)	12
Total	308

Fall of wickets cont.: 91, 214, 244, 276, 289, 306.

Bowling: Price 14-2-44-0; Boyce 13.4-3-33-2, Parfitt 22-5-59-2; Hobbs 22-4-94-5; Walker 15-2-64-1.

T. N. PEARCE'S XI—Second Innings

R. Virgin c Krishnamurthy b Chandrasekhar	21
J. S. Bolus not out	41
P. H. Parfitt not out	22
Extras (lb 2)	2
Total (for 1)	87

Fall of wicket: 47.

(Today: 11.0 to 5.30 at 6.0)

BOXING

New Zealander keeps title

Toro George, of New Zealand, retained his Commonwealth featherweight title on points when he beat the British champion, Evan Armstrong of Scotland, on points in Melbourne.

The 28-year-old Scot started favourite because of his reputation as a knock-out specialist. But he was never able to floor the *rugged New Zealander*, who maintained his record of never having been knocked down in his career of 43 professional fights.

RUGBY UNION

Italians begin to show some quality

By DAVID PHILLIPS: Maesteg 26, Italian XV 7

Although the hapless Italian tourists suffered yet another defeat at the end of their three-match tour of South Wales, they showed improved form and with a little luck would have improved on the final score of three goals and two tries to a penalty goal and a try.

The Italians, encouraged by Welsh Rugby Union officials, have realised the futility of matching themselves against such powerful and well drilled clubs as Bridgend and Llanelli, and with Maesteg not quite so cohesive they fared far better.

The Italians managed to survive some early pressure by the young Maesteg side and their half-backs, Cecchin and Visentin, brought their three-quarters into the game with some crisp passing. *The forwards, too, achieved a* quality in the set pieces and Bollesan and Salmaso caused havoc when they intervened in Maesteg's attempts to launch link movements.

After Bassett had failed with a 25-yard penalty, *the Italians* were given a similar opportunity but Pacifici, their right wing, was only just wide with a praiseworthy attempt from 35 yards. Maesteg took the lead after 13 minutes with a try by David and increased *their lead ten minutes* later when Adrian Thomas crossed for a try, converted by Bassett who failed to add the points to a try by Stuart Davies just before the interval.

The second half started off with an unpleasant incident after Monfeli *was penalised for taking a* wild kick into a ruck. He was admonished with a slap on the face by his captain, Marco Bollesan, and received a stone from somebody in the crowd. The referee, Sam Williams of Newport, stopped the game and announced that he would seek police intervention if there was further stone throwing—perhaps not realising that there were several policemen in the Italian side!

The Italians had rather the better of the second half and their outstanding forwards, Bollesan and Salmaso, combined cleverly with centre Finocchi before putting Cossara over for a try. Encouraged, the Italians increased the pressure and after a scrum infringement on the 25, their full back Di Cola, kicked a penalty goal.

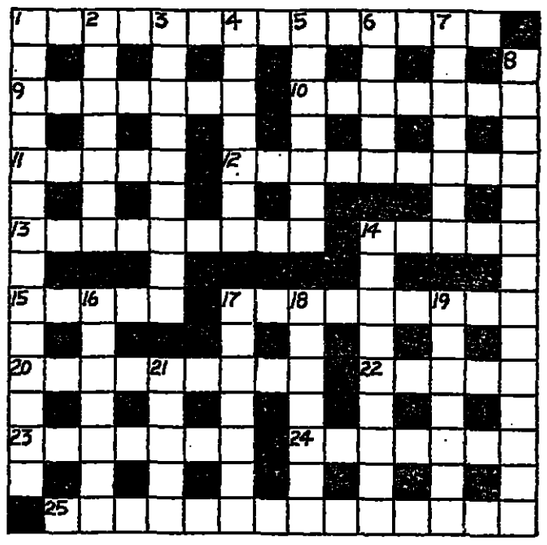
But Maesteg lasted the gruelling pace better and in a strong finish Lee and Howe scored tries, both of which were converted by Bassett.

Maesteg.—R. Bassett; G. Lee, S. Davies, J. Womack, A. Thomas; V. Howells, R. David; J. Anderson, P. Davies (capt), J. Owen, W. Howe, R. Broughton, D. Page, W. Polo, L. Davies.

Italian XV.—G. Di Cola; P. Pacifici, G. Martini, M. Finocchi, C. Cimino; G. Cecchin, A. Visentin; Gori, P. Montfell, F. Presutti, L. Pianura, I. Quaglio, U. Cossara, M. Bollesan (capt), C. Salmasa.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,031

JANUS



ACROSS

1. Knowledgeable words on *jewellery of Norman origin*, perhaps? (6, 2, 6).
9. Crest of leading bird? (7).
10. Flower girl knocks drink back (7).
11. Brings up backs (5).
12. A doctor takes us to the rebel *hide-out* (9).
13. Ranted about bill getting PM's support (9).
14. Belief that a company is getting in the red (5).
15. He had authority to write article about another (5).
17. *Reverse account of one in* prison attire (9).
20. Prepared to defend butter on left (9).
22. Require new part for Miss Porter (5).
23. Actor gets one in show (7).
24. A long time in the line—like *a famous person* (7).
25. Recognise economic deterioration from window-opening (4, 3, 7).

DOWN

1. Where booksellers were *having* fishing-tackle trouble (11, 3).
2. Mollify animal that has swallowed vegetables (7).
3. Constable possibly comes down on head (9).
4. Reject may throw a greater distance (7).
5. Decayed newt (4, 3).
6. Sound measure of distress (5).
7. A company like to produce something for the herd (7).
8. Show indifference — unlike Shylock (4, 2, 8).
14. Put car in reverse or in museum for flesh-eating mammals (9).
16. A king may find one more in *the cupboard* (7).
17. Whip arrives on the hour, to make complaint (7).
18. Took stuff round on the bike, we hear (7).
19. Going off course as the French swing round (7).
21. *The spirit may be a real one* (5).

Solution tomorrow

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,030

S	N	D	A	M	S	P	S	D						
P	R	O	S	C	R	I	B	E	A	T	E	R		
I	C	O	L	E	C	A	E							
R	E	T	I	R	E	D	S	Q	U	I	R	E	S	
A	O	N	N	A	L	C	S							
L	O	R	E	W	E	T	W	E	A	T	H	E	R	
S	E	H	S	T	E									
T	E	D	I	O	U	S	S	L	O	W	I	S	H	
A	R	U	R	N	E									
I	N	B	O	O	K	F	O	R	M	E	T	N	A	
R	U	L	I	B	A	E	R							
C	O	R	D	O	B	A	I	M	P	O	R	T	S	
A	S	G	N	T	I	M	A							
S	P	A	R	E	C	R	O	S	S	B	I	L	L	
E	R	R	E	N	H	X	S							

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 17

How Munich would receive Princess Anne



For Queen and country

Munich, September 6

With 355 days to go to the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games here, the organisation, which has been going on since April, 1966, to prepare for 12,000 sportsmen and women to compete over the period of a fortnight, tends to appear a little numb now to any new problem.

But now there is great excitement following the news from Burghley that Princess Anne won the European Championship in the equestrian three-day event to become a strong contender for the British Olympic team 12 months hence.

One member of the organising committee, Hans Klein, told me: "We are delighted to hear of the Princess's success. If she comes next year as a member of the British team she will be treated as a member of that team. But if she comes as a visitor, then she will be accorded the treatment due to a member of your Royal Family."

This was predictably echoed by Sandy Duncan, secretary of the British Olympic Association, who happens to be here for a round of meetings. Ironically, he heard of Princess Anne's victory on his way to dine with the British Consul and they discussed, not for the first time, a few contingency plans for next year.

The British Olympic Association, which sometimes acts like a last outpost of colonialism, know their Royal P's and Q's—the Queen is their patron, Rupert Neville, one of her godsons and Prince Philip's treasurer, is the president, and the Marquis of Exeter, a former Olympic champion, is a member of the International Olympic Committee.

When Princess Anne made a film for the Blue Peter programme on BBC television, she said that she was aiming to get into the Olympic team and that if she succeeded she would expect to be treated and come under the disciplines exactly as other members of the team.

She would probably live in one of the flats in the women's quarters, having a room on her own or sharing if she so wished, but any detective that was required would, under the strict Olympic rules, have to be female. *The only males allowed inside the* fence of the women's quarters are members of the medical profession.

But would one detective be sufficient defence against 4,000 pressmen who will be housed in flats barely 400 metres away.

Princess Anne would not be required to take a sex test. Equestrianism is the only one of the 22 Olympic sports where men and women compete together so that a test is unnecessary. But after she has ridden she may, by lottery, be required to take a dope test.

She would, of course, enjoy the perks of every Olympic competitor, she would be fully kitted out from blazer, riding kit etc. and she would receive two dollars a day pocket money.

Her event takes place at Riem, which is 10km from the Olympic centre. The exact course is not disclosed until 48 hours before the start of the event. Only a few carefully selected people know what it is, but ironically, one of *them happens to be her father*, who is the president of the International Equestrian Federation and who has already been to Munich to walk the course.

All kinds of people may be affected by the Princess's selection, among them British journalists. At the moment 70 places have been allocated and these will be carefully accredited. But the pressures from the women writers and feature writers may push one or two *sporting faces* out of the Olympic arena.

This is not the first time that Royalty has reached the Olympic arena. In fact at Rome in 1960 King Constantine of Greece won a gold medal for sailing. But it will be the first appearance of a member of the British Royal Family, unless of course her cousin, Prince Michael of Kent, is chosen for the four-man bob team in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo in Japan next February.

JOHN RODDA

BAC faces lightning strikes

British Aircraft Corporation workers are to call lightning strikes and demonstrations in protest at plans to make 460 of them redundant. They also decided at a meeting yesterday, attended by 3,000, to continue their ban on overtime.

They want the management to negotiate over the redundancies, at Filton and Fairford, Gloucestershire, announced last Tuesday. Mr Lew Gray, chairman of the Filton Unions Redundancy Committee, which the management refuses to recognise, told the meeting: "We do not accept that there is a redundancy situation because we have not been consulted."

Mr Gray claimed that the management's announcement had caused fury throughout the company. The redundant included family men with 30 years' service and trainees just out of their apprenticeship.

He said the Concorde workers at Fairford were supporting the moves being taken by Filton.

Of Concorde, he said: "We are 100 per cent behind that project. We do not want to do any damage to it. The responsibility for what is happening rests with the management."

Asked when the lightning stoppages might happen, Mr Gray said: "Montgomery would not have told you during the war when he was likely to launch an attack; neither will we."

Mr Jack Jefferies, BAC's deputy chief executive at Filton, said yesterday that the company hoped to find jobs for at least 200 of the workers declared redundant at Filton and Fairford.

TOOLROOM MEN: About 10,000 toolroom craftsmen in Coventry yesterday began a series of 24-hour strikes which will affect production in a wide range of industries and could lead to the laying off of thousands more workers. The men, who are walking out in defence of the 30-year-old Coventry toolroom agreement, fear a cut in wages.

LUCAS: Moves are expected soon to try to end the Lucas strike, which threatens a crisis in the car industry. The jobs of 50,000 car workers could be hit by the dispute. Talks broke down on Friday.

AUSTIN-MORRIS said yesterday that 3,000 men may have to be laid off by the end of the week if two groups of engine workers at Longbridge continue a ban on overtime.

VAUXHALL MOTORS has postponed the introduction of short-time working, due on September 20. Employees at Luton, Dunstable, and Ellesmere Port had been warned that a four-day week would be worked for two months.

PLESSEY: Two hundred rebel workers sitting in at the Plessey electronics factory at Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, yesterday allowed the management back into the building—to jeering and slow hand clapping. The protesters, who took control of the gates on Friday after receiving redundancy notices, are trying to stop Plessey moving machinery and materials to factories at Ilford, Essex.

BBC rejects 'Sesame Street'

THE AUTHORITARIAN aims and middle-class attitudes of the American educational TV programme "Sesame Street" are among the reasons the BBC is not to show it, the head of children's TV said yesterday.

Miss Monica Sims said she admired many parts of the programme—described as a junior "Laugh-In" with educational intentions—but educationists had criticised the programme's essentially middle-class attitudes, its lack of reality, and its attempt to prepare children for school but not for middle life.

"I share some of these doubts and am particularly worried by the programme's authoritarian aims," she said.

"Right answers are demanded and praised, and a research report refers to the programme-makers' aim to change children's behaviour. This sounds like indoctrination, and a dangerous extension of the use of television."

London Weekend Television is to show 55-minute episodes of the programme every Saturday morning for an experimental period of 13 weeks beginning on September 25.

The programme was screened earlier this year by Harlech Television. It is an expensively-produced series aimed at preschool children.

Miss Sims, announcing the BBC's autumn and new year plans for children's TV, said: "We believe all age groups need special consideration, and have always taken very seriously the needs of preschool children.

"It was because we are concerned to provide programmes suited to this age range that we spent many hours considering and viewing 'Sesame Street'."

The programme provided attractive entertainment for adults and children from five upwards, but educationists in the United States had questioned its value for the under fives.

Miss Sims said more time would be given to children's programmes on both BBC channels. BBC-1 programmes will start at 4 15 p.m., instead of 4 20. "Playschool" would be repeated on Monday afternoons, giving the programme an unbroken week on BBC-1 as well as on BBC-2.

The ITA is still considering the suitability of "Sesame Street" as a networked series. It said: "Our educational advisers regard the educational validity of 'Sesame Street' for British children as still an open question."

Miscellany, page 11





From all angles Britain's Ryder Cup team w... attraction at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, yeste... The team is practising together before leavin... the match against the US at St Louis

Kray case witness shot at

Police in South London were looking yesterday for a gunman who fired two shots at a man who was a prosecution witness in the Kray case.

The shots were aimed at Mr Charles Edward Mitchell, aged 42, as he was leaving his home in Ellerby Street, Fulham, at 9.15 a.m. to go to work in his car. He was not hurt.

Mr Mitchell noticed a 1964 model blue Ford Cortina parked on the other side of the road. In it were two men—a driver and a man in the back seat who was aiming a shotgun at him. He ducked, and a shot whistled over his head, smashing a window in a neighbour's house. He ran away as the car started up, and a second shot was fired at him. It, too, missed.

Mr Mitchell gave evidence against the Kray brothers at Bow Street, London, in July, 1968. He said he had been asked during an exercise period at Wandsworth Prison to get hold of £5,000 towards £10,000 needed to "take care" of two men.

Mr Mitchell also told of an incident involving the three brothers in which Reginald Kray had put a gun under his chin and threatened to blow his head off. Mr Mitchell, who had been remanded in custody before the case began, faced charges alleging a conspiracy over bonds. But the prosecution offered no evidence against him.

A neighbour, Sarah St Clair, aged 13, said: "I saw Mr Mitchell come out to his car. He threw a bag into the back of it and suddenly ducked down.

"There was a bang, and he started running down the road. Suddenly a car raced up the road and as Mr Mitchell ducked behind another car there was a second bang. Then Mr Mitchell ran back into his home and the car raced away."

Mr Mitchell's mother, a licensee in Chiswick, said yesterday that she had lived in fear since her son turned Queen's Evidence at the Kray trial. "I always knew they would try and get him for this. I have had no peace since their trial. This is what happens when you try and help the police," she said.

"They must have been watching him for some time because they seemed to know his movements. Usually, at this time, he takes his children, two girls aged 12 and 10, and a boy of four, to school. I can only thank God that their term does not start until tomorrow." She said her son had police protection until a few months ago.

Company insures workers over 'injury threats'

By our own Reporter

An electrical contracting firm working for Alcan UK Ltd on the construction of a new £65 millions aluminium smelter in Northumberland yesterday took out special insurance for some of its workers because, it claims, their lives have been threatened

The men, electricians and labourers working for N. G. Bailey and Company, returned to work last week after an unofficial strike for seven weeks over a pay claim. The company told the 400 strikers a fortnight ago that if they were not back at work yesterday they would be dismissed.

More than 300 of the strikers have not returned, and Mr Geoffrey Williams, the site manager for N. G. Bailey, said yesterday that these men had been sacked. "As far as we are concerned the strike is over," he said.

"We are recruiting new operatives to fill the jobs, and this recruitment is supported by the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union.

"Some of the men who have returned to work have received threats, and some have had their car tyres let down. We took this insurance cover because we felt it was necessary to give the men protection while they are not on the site."

The policy gives £10,000 in the case of death and a pension of up to £50 a week for permanent or temporary disablement.

About 50 of the unofficial strikers who picketed the sites of the aluminium smelter and power station at Lynemouth, near Blyth, yesterday, denied any connection with the threats.

A spokesman for Lloyds of London said: "This is an unusual policy. I have never heard of cover being arranged for this reason before."

The dispute is over the strikers' claim for hourly rates of £1 for electricians and 75p for labourers, almost double their present rate. The men claim special rates would bring them into line with other workers at Lynemouth.

The company has argued that it canont psy these rates because the men are paid according to national rates agreed by union and management representatives of the joint industry board of the electrical construction industry.

Work stops at shipyard

By ROSALIND MORRIS

Nearly 900 workers — half of them boilermakers — walked out of Swan Hunter's Neptune shipbuilding yard at Wallsend yesterday morning because of a dispute over a travel allowance. They claimed they should be paid a special allowance on being transferred to the adjoining Wallsend yard.

Swan Hunter's five Tyne shipbuilding yards have been open for only three weeks since they were closed for a fortnight because of a strike by general workers.

Under an agreement on labour mobility, the 12,000 workers in the yards are paid travel allowances if they are temporarily transferred to different yards within the consortium. Because the Wallsend and Neptune yards adjoin, however, the managements have always refused union claims for an allowance to be paid to men transferred between them. The group's three other shipbuilding yards are at Hebburn, South Shields, and Walker.

Yesterday's unofficial walkout came after five boilermakers had been sent home by the management for refusing to transfer from the Neptune yard to the Wallsend yard without receiving a travel allowance.

A spokesman for Swan Hunter said: "These yards have only a 200 yard walk between their side gates. In addition, the company runs a bus between the main gates of the two yards, which are less than a mile apart. These two yards are side by side, and are classed as one unit, so we do not pay any travel allowances."

Talks between the management and the Boilermakers' Society will be held today.

About 130 dockers from Tyne Dock walked out yesterday because of a dispute over the interpretation of a new cargo handling agreement. The men will meet this morning, and talks between the Port of Tyne Authority and officials of the General and Municipal Workers' Union will take place tomorrow.

NATO spy charge

An Italian petty officer, Franco Silvestri, has been charged with passing documents to Communist nations while working at NATO's headquarters in Naples, it was stated in Rome yesterday.

Sources said he was being held at the military prison at Gaeta. The Italian intelligence service had turned the case over to the judiciary.

The "Giornale d'Italia," said an unnamed Soviet diplomat, described as a colonel in the secret police, had been expelled from Italy after Silvestri's arrest. But Italian officials declined to comment on this report. — Reuter.

Hopes more a... for UC... ...nch ins... ...his ri...

By KEITH HARI...

Union leaders are r... vinced that the Gov... is prepared to give ... able financial aid ... saving Upper Clyd... builders.

This message came ... Danny McGarvey, pres... the Boilermakers, at ye... emergency meeting ... executive of the Confe... of Shipbuilding and Eng... Unions at Blackpool.

The meeting was calle... cuss the present pos... UCS and was the resu... TUC initiative which l... week's meeting with ... Davies, Secretary for T... Industry.

Mr McGarvey's mess... hearten union lead... Monday when the resu... with Mr Davies on hou... as many jobs as po... UCS. Mr McGarvey hin... yesterday's meeting ... thought more jobs ... saved over and above ... already planned by the ... ment in its proposals ... Govan and Linthous... operating.

The CSEU executive ... McGarvey and Mr Jack ... its general secreta... authority to continue t... the Government. The ... started for the trade u... the TUC when Mr Vic... presented a plan for ... side Development ... Next week the CSEU ... putting forward their ... that the four yards ... kept open.

Certainly, Mr McGa... strongly that the Gove... taking a far less inflex... tude on UCS than it ... start. "We believe it ... second thoughts," he ...

The unions, who ... advised by the U... stewards, are prepared ... developments after ne... meeting with Mr Davi...

Mr McGarvey is rea... for a further emerge... ing of the CSEU exe... discuss the Governme... sals.

Chequers talks to go on

Continued from page one

The main parties in Britain do not favour proportional representation here, but the frustrated minority, the Liberals, are not divided against the rest of the country on religious grounds.

Mr Wilson, who condemned the Heath Government on Sunday for appearing to side with the Unionists—"one faction," he called them—will not comment on the Lynch-Heath talks before tomorrow, when they should have ended. He will speak on the Irish situation at Welwyn tomorrow night.

Michael Lake writes: Irish observers showed considerable interest in the use of the words "businesslike, friendly and relaxed." Whatever interpretive hallucinations these words may create, they will be better than many expected.

Mr Lynch came over to London with many feeling that Mr Heath was going to try to put him in the dock. The brief description of yesterday's talks and the fact that they are continuing today is regarded by both sides as encouraging.

Mr Lynch, when he arrived back at the Embassy last night, was clearly cheered by the talks although he was non-committal on any matter of substance. He said: "We know our minds better. Mr Heath knows my mind and I know his. We have not fallen out—I'm going back tomorrow."

Mr Lynch said that the two long discussions he had with Mr Heath had covered all the ground, virtually everything that was happening in Northern Ireland. "Of course, there is no question of agreement at this stage. We are just discussing things. We have not finished, so we have agreed not to say anything about the substance."

Mr Lynch said the two sides were trying to identify the problems and to get to their root. He said the first aim of the discussion was a study of the situation in depth, not to find immediate solutions.

He said the original "summit" set for October 21 and 22 was not postponed, and that he had accepted Mr Heath's invitation now on the basis that the October meeting would take place.

Mr Lynch consistently refused to say whether the talks offered any hope of a solution, or whether in fact they had made any progress or not. But he emphasised throughout his brief talks to reporters that the discussions had been very frank, in a very good atmosphere, and that both men had understood each other. He could not say whether there would be a communiqué today, but added that they were not at this stage discussing any piece of paper.

Nevertheless, any document which the two men do approve today will be examined with great care by factious and extremists on all sides for signs of conspiracy, betrayal, encouragement, or hope. Mr Lynch said he expected to have a morning session today but he did not expect it to continue into the afternoon. He has a meeting planned then with Mr Harold Wilson before he flies back to Dublin.

Fighting broke out between police and demonstrators as Mr Lynch arrived outside the Irish Embassy in Belgravia, London, last night. Demonstrators charged Mr Lynch's car shouting: "No sell-out, Jack, no sell-out." Policemen's helmets were knocked off when fighting began, and Mr Lynch backed away inside the car before being escorted into the Embassy by police. Three men were later taken away.

Box girder bridges get extra load

By our own Reporter

Dubious box-girder road bridges often carry heavier loads now than before the Department of the Environment restricted traffic on them in the interests of safety, the department said yesterday

The department has restricted traffic over a number of bridges to one lane of the carriageway. At rush hours, this can slow traffic to a crawl. The result is that many more vehicles are on the bridge at one time than would have been there had the traffic been flowing more quickly and with longer intervals between vehicles.

The department emphasised, however, that the purpose of the restriction was to insure against a situation in which all the lanes on a given bridge were crowded nose-to-tail. The regulations prevented this from happening by making sure that only one lane could be crowded nose-to-tail. The department was not concerned about the heavier loading that had sometimes resulted from its restrictions.

Wife injured

Mrs Anna Chataway, aged 38, wife of the Minister of Posts, Mr Christopher Chataway, has fractured her pelvis in a riding accident at her home, Lordington Mill, near Chichester. She is in St Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

Sewell: car goes North

The green Rover 2000 in which Joseph Sewell is believed to have escaped from Blackpool, after Superintendent Gerald Richardson had been shot dead, was taken to the resort yesterday.

The car, registration SLY 440F, was found in the showroom of Sewell's London garage the day after the shooting. The spare wheel had been removed from the boot to make more room.

Mrs Barbara Adeline Palmer (33), charged with impeding Sewell's arrest, was refused bail and was further remanded when she appeared at Blackpool yesterday. The charge alleges she knew or believed Sewell had murdered Superintendent Richardson.

Digs crisis for students

Leeds University Union has compiled a register of floors and spare couches to give 350 returning students somewhere to doss down in sleeping bags until they can find a flat or bedsitter.

The register and a transit camp in sports pavilions proposed by the university authorities for unplaced freshmen are short-term measures to meet the acute shortage of student accommodation at Leeds. But the National Union of Students wants a long-term plan to accommodate the ever-expanding student population nationally.

By our own Reporter

Mr K. H. Hind, president of Leeds University Union and organiser of the NUS accommodation campaign for the area, said yesterday that local authorities should build tower blocks of economy flats to house the "young mobile population." His estimate of this population in the Leeds area was 45,000, of whom 25,000 were students in residence at the university, the polytechnic, and at colleges of education.

He said higher education brought big business and prestige to a city, and the city should respond. In the Leeds area alone, the 25,000 students in residence were spending perhaps £100 a year each on food, records, books, clothes and other goods—a total of about £2 millions.

Students are being urged to write to their MPs to complain of neglect of student housing.

STOP PRESS

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

	C	F
Ajaccio	S	25	79
Alexandria	S	30	86
Algiers	S	28	82
Amsterdam	S	18	64
Athens	S	32	90
Barcelona	S	29	84
Beirut	S	29	84
Belfast	F	21	70
Belgrade	S	22	72
Berlin	F	18	64
Bermuda			
Birmingham		20	68
Blackpool	S	22	72
Biarritz	S	27	81
Bordeaux	S	27	81
Boulogne	S	20	68
Bristol	S	21	70
Brussels	S	18	64
Budapest	S	28	82
Casablanca	S	24	75
Cardiff	S	19	66
Cologne	F	18	64
Copnhgn	S	16	61
Corfu	S	28	82
Dublin	S	20	68
Dubrvnk	S	27	81
Edinburgh	S	17	63
Faro	S	25	77
Florence	S	33	90
Frankfrt	S	19	66
Funchal	S	25	77
Geneva	S	21	70
Gibraltar	S	26	79
Glasgow	S	21	70
Guernsey	S	19	66
Helsinki	F	13	55
Innsbruck	S	20	68
Inverness	S	20	72
Istanbul	S	27	81
Jersey	S	21	70
L Palmas	S	23	73
Lisbon	C	23	73
Locarno	S	24	75
London	S	20	68
Luxemburg	S	19	66
Luxor	S	39	102
Madrid	S	27	81
Majorca	S	27	81
Malaga	S	27	81
Malta	S	27	81
Manchstr	S	21	70
Milan	S	28	82
Moscow	F	13	55
Munich	F	17	63
Naples	S	27	81
Newcastle	S	22	72
Nice	S	23	73
Nicosia	S	32	90
Oporto	S	20	68
Oslo	F	16	61
Ottawa			
Paris	S	22	72
Prague	F	17	63
Reykjavk	S	9	48
Rhodes	S	28	82
Rome	S	26	79
Rosldwy	S	17	63
Salzburg	F	15	61
Stockhlm	F	15	59
Strasbrg	S	20	68
Tangier	C	23	73
Tel Aviv	F	28	82
Tenerife	S	21	70
Tokyo			
Turin	S	28	82
Valencia	S	27	81
Venice	S	27	81
Vienna	R	18	64
Warsaw	F	14	57
Zurich	S	19	66

S, sunny; F, fair; C, cloudy; R, rain.

LONDON READINGS

7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min temp 13 deg C (55F). 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max temp 22 deg C (73F). Total period: Rainfall nil. Sunshine 10.5hr.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine hrs	Rain in.	Max temp C	Max temp F	Weather (day)
EAST COAST					
Scarborough	11.6	—	20	68	Sunny
Filey	11.9	—	19	65	Sunny
Bridlington	11.8	—	18	61	Sunny
Cleethorpes	11.4	—	18	64	Sunny
Skegness	10.0	—	18	64	Sunny
Cromer	8.0	—	18	64	Sunny
Gorleston	7.1	—	18	64	Sunny
Lowestoft	4.9	—	18	64	Sunny
Clacton	8.9	—	19	66	Sunny
Southend	10.1	—	19	67	Sunny
Whitstable	11.0	—	19	66	Sunny
Herne Bay	9.6	—	19	66	Sunny
Sports	10.0	—	18	65	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	8.5	—	19	67	Sunny
Hastings	11.6	—	20	68	Sunny
Eastbourne	10.9	—	19	66	Sunny
Brighton	11.8	—	22	71	Sunny
Worthing	11.8	—	21	70	Sunny
Littlehampton	11.9	—	20	68	Sunny
Bognor Regis	11.8	—	19	67	Sunny
Hayling Is	11.6	—	21	69	Sunny
Southsea	11.7	—	20	68	Sunny
Ryde	11.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Sandown	11.9	—	19	67	Sunny
Shanklin	11.9	—	19	66	Sunny
Bournemouth	11.7	—	21	70	Sunny
Poole	11.7	—	22	71	Sunny
Swanage	11.6	—	19	66	Sunny
Weymouth	11.0	—	21	69	Sunny
Exmouth	11.0	—	20	68	Sunny
Teignmouth	10.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Torquay	11.8	—	21	69	Sunny
Falmouth	11.2	—	21	70	Sunny
Penzance	11.2	—	21	70	Sunny
WEST COAST					
Douglas	11.3	—	19	66	Sunny
Morecambe	12.5	—	23	74	Sunny
Blackpool	11.4	—	22	72	Sunny
Southport	11.4	—	22	72	Sunny
Llandudno	12.4	—	24	76	Sunny
Anglesey	11.9	—	23	73	Sunny
Aberystwyth	10.3	—	24	75	Sunny
Ilfracombe	11.8	—	17	62	Sunny
Newquay	12.0	—	22	71	Sunny
Isles of Scilly	11.5	—	30	68	Sunny
INLAND					
Ross-on-Wye	10.1	—	23	73	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	2.7	.02	13	55	Cloudy
Wick	9.0	—	18	64	Sunny
Stornoway	3.9	—	19	66	Cloudy
Kinloss	10.4	—	25	77	Sunny
Dyce	9.4	—	23	73	Sunny
Tiree	7.4	—	17	63	Sunny
Leuchars	11.6	—	24	75	Sunny
Dunbar	11.1	—	20	68	Sunny
Abbotsinch	11.3	—	22	72	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	10.3	—	23	73	Sunny
N. IRELAND					
Belfast	12.6	—	22	72	Sunny

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility; where rising: maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

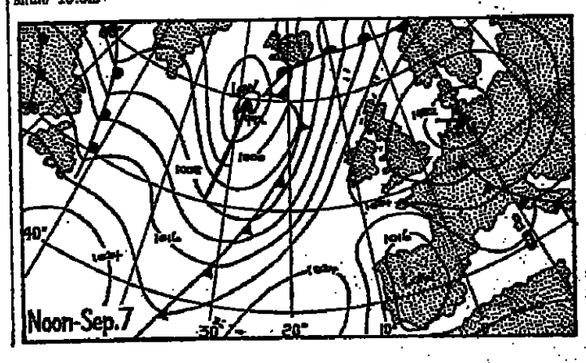
Salyut: 21.36-21.37 W 65W W.
Cosmos 71: 20.54-20.59 WNW 58NNE E*, and 22.33-22.35 WNW 35W W*.
Pegeos A: (Sept. 6) 0.54-1.02 NE 16NNE NNE, and 3.35-4.05 SE 50E N.

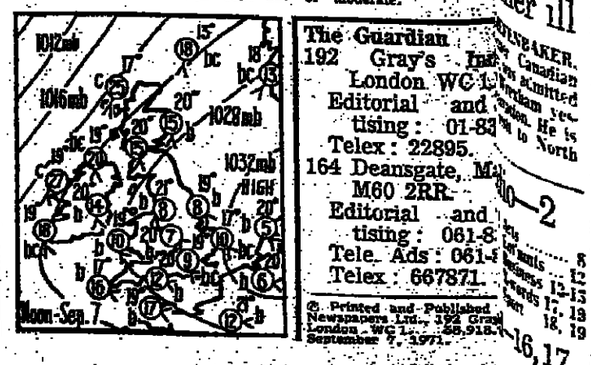
LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham	8 15 p.m.	to 6 58	a.m.
Bristol	8 15 p.m.	to 6 05	a.m.
London	8 21 p.m.	to 6 55	a.m.
Nottingham	8 12 p.m.	to 5 56	a.m.

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Br.	5 56 a.m.	4 03 p.m.
Dover	1 00 a.m.	1 21 p.m.
SUN RISES	6 21	a.m.
SUN SETS	7 54	p.m.
MOON RISES	8 03	p.m.
MOON SETS	11 08	a.m.
MOON: Last qtr Sept 11.		





Dry, ver... warm

An anti-cyclone is mo... S over Cent Europe an... is low to the W of Ire... parts of the United Kin... be dry, sunny, and wa... However, in the extre... England it may be rat... at times, though sunny ... expected as well. In Ni... and N Ireland a litt... likely, chiefly over the ...

London area, SW ... England, Channel Islands: ... sunny spells. Wind SE ... moderate. Max 23C. (73F)

SE England, E Anglia: ... spells, rather cloudy at ... E, moderate ... Max 20C ...

S, NE and Cent N Engl... W Midlands: Fog patches ... ing sunny. Dry. Wind ... moderate. Max 23C (73F)

NW England, N and ... Monmouthshire: Fog patc... S and E, becoming sunny ... light or moderate. Max ...

Lake District, Isle of M... Edinburgh and E Scotlan... area, SW Scotland, Glasgo... Highlands, Moray Firth ... mostly sunny. Wind S ... 25C (73F)

Caithness, Orkney, Sh... sunny spells. Wind S ... 19C (66F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, ... Mostly dry, rather cloudy ... here and there, chiefly in ... S, moderate or fresh. ... (66F).

Outlook: Little general ...

SEA PASSAGES

S North Sea: Smooth at ... Strait of Dover, Eastern ... St George's Channel, Iris... or moderate.

The Guardian
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